

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW ACTIVITIES DURING
THE 98TH CONGRESS

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY
UNITED STATES SENATE



MARCH 28 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 18), 1985.—Ordered to be printed

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LEGISLATIVE REVIEW ACTIVITIES DURING THE 98TH CONGRESS OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

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Mr. HELMS, from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, submitted the following

REPORT

This report on the activities of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry during the 98th Congress is submitted pursuant to rule XXVI 8(b) of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry has jurisdiction over matters relating to agriculture and agricultural commodities generally. This includes the production and marketing of agricultural commodities and the stabilization of the prices of those commodities. It also includes matters relating to agricultural research, economics, extension services, and experiment stations. Matters relating to the animal industry of this Nation, including animal diseases and pests and the inspection of livestock, meat, and agricultural products are within the Committee's jurisdiction. Also within the Committee's jurisdiction are the production of food from fresh waters (aquaculture), crop insurance, farm credit, farm security, home economics, human nutrition, plant pests, soils, agricultural engineering, pesticides, futures trading, and foreign donations and sales of agricultural commodities. A major area of the Committee's jurisdiction includes matters relating to soil conservation, watersheds, forestry, the national forests, rural development, and rural electrification. The Committee also oversees human feeding legislation and programs, such as the Food Stamp Program and school nutrition programs.

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry extends into virtually every area of the Nation's economy. It includes the approximately 2.4 million farmers and ranchers af-

ected by the basic farm commodity, lending, research, and conservation programs, as well as the more than 22 million Americans who participate in the food stamp and other human feeding programs.

In addition, agriculture and its related enterprises employ 23 million Americans and account for 20 percent of our gross national product. The Committee's interests also extend into foreign affairs, since over one-half of the U.S. export trade is in agricultural products.

In addition to its responsibilities relating to the enactment of statutory authority for Federal programs under its jurisdiction, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry reviews on a continuing basis the application, administration, and execution of all laws within its jurisdiction. Program changes and developments and General Accounting Office reports dealing with the administration of laws within the jurisdiction of the Committee are continuously reviewed and studied. The Committee requests special investigations, studies, or reports from the General Accounting Office, the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress, the United States Department of Agriculture, and other agencies whenever it is determined that such action would be helpful in conducting its oversight activities.

During the 98th Congress, 189 bills and resolutions were referred to the Committee and its 7 subcommittees. The Committee reported 29 bills or resolutions to the Senate, and 30 bills in which the Committee had an interest were enacted into law. One bill was passed by the Senate but not the House. Eleven bills were reported to the Senate but never came to the floor for consideration, although provisions of several of these bills were included in other legislation that was enacted. In addition, the Committee considered and reported favorably on 11 Presidential nominations, each of which was subsequently confirmed by the Senate.

The Committee conducted 85 days of hearings relating to legislation and executive branch appointments, conducted 20 days of legislative markups, and had 3 conferences with the House.

The Committee's work during the first session of the 98th Congress consisted chiefly of the consideration of legislation making modifications and adjustments in several farm commodity programs, including the dairy price support program, the tobacco program, and the support program for extra long staple cotton. Also, the Committee considered and reported legislation to expand markets for U.S. agricultural exports and counter unfair foreign trading practices.

The Committee's work during the second session of the 98th Congress consisted chiefly of the consideration of legislation (1) making modifications or adjustments in the price support programs for wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, and rice for the purpose of improving these programs and reducing the cost to the taxpayers, (2) providing additional export assistance, and (3) providing assistance to farmers and ranchers adversely affected by the 1983 drought. A goal of the Committee was to provide agricultural producers with necessary income protections, while making farm programs more fiscally responsible. A high priority of the Committee was the designation of wilderness areas in 10 States and the restoration of

long-term stability to the management of the Nation's national forest resources for multiple-use purposes. Also, the Committee considered and approved legislation to extend the authorizations for five expiring programs under the National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, to provide greater payment protection to sellers of perishable agricultural commodities, to authorize the continued collection of user fees to cover the costs of cotton classification services and the supervision of inspection and weighing of grain by the Department of Agriculture, and to ensure the continued financial integrity of the revolving fund through which the rural electrification and telephone loan programs are carried out.

In addition to conducting oversight hearings on numerous programs of the Department of Agriculture, the Committee spent considerable time reviewing the recommendations of the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control (the "Grace Commission") with regard to all areas of the Department of Agriculture, including the Food Stamp Program. The Committee also reviewed the findings and recommendations of the President's Task Force on Food Assistance.

While the Committee conducted no specific legislative activity with regard to the 1985 farm bill, which will reauthorize the basic farm commodity programs, the Committee carried out a number of informal activities in preparation for action in 1985. The Committee issued a compilation of papers by government officials, farmers, academicians, and others, entitled "Farm Policy Perspectives: Setting the Stage for 1985 Agricultural Legislation" (Senate Print 98-174). This print sets forth a range of views on farm policy issues in the 1985 agricultural legislation. The Committee also issued a similar compilation with respect to agricultural trade issues, entitled "Trade Policy Perspectives: Setting the Stage for 1985 Agricultural Legislation" (Senate Print 98-263). These will be helpful to persons involved in the 1985 legislation to determine the various policy options and to make more informed decisions.

II. SUMMARY OF ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ITS ACTIVITIES

A. Organization

The 98th Congress saw little change in the organization of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. In the first session of the 98th Congress, Senator Pete Wilson of California joined the Committee. The Committee was composed of 18 members—10 Republicans, and 8 Democrats—with representation from each of the major agricultural regions of the country.

Senators Jesse Helms and Walter D. Huddleston remained Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, respectively.

The following is a list of Committee Members at the time of adjournment:

JESSE HELMS, North Carolina, *Chairman*

BOB DOLE, Kansas
 RICHARD G. LUGAR, Indiana
 THAD COCHRAN, Mississippi
 RUDY BOSCHWITZ, Minnesota
 ROGER W. JEPSEN, Iowa
 PAULA HAWKINS, Florida
 MARK ANDREWS, North Dakota
 PETE WILSON, California
 ORRIN G. HATCH, Utah

WALTER, D. HUDDLESTON, Kentucky
 PATRICK J. LEAHY, Vermont
 EDWARD ZORINSKY, Nebraska
 JOHN MELCHER, Montana
 DAVID H. PRYOR, Arkansas
 DAVID L. BOREN, Oklahoma
 ALAN J. DIXON, Illinois
 HOWELL HEFLIN, Alabama

The Committee was organized into seven subcommittees, one less than during the 97th Congress. A Subcommittee on Soil and Water Conservation, Forestry, and Environment was established to combine into one subcommittee all of these important related areas.

The following is a list of the subcommittees and their membership at the time of adjournment:

SUBCOMMITTEES ¹

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION, FORESTRY, AND ENVIRONMENT

(Subcommittee No. 1)

Mr. JEPSEN, *Chairman*

Mr. HATCH
 Mr. WILSON
 Mr. COCHRAN

Mr. MELCHER
 Mr. HEFLIN

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AND RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

(Subcommittee No. 2)

Mrs. HAWKINS, *Chairman*

Mr. JEPSEN
 Mr. ANDREWS

Mr. ZORINSKY
 Mr. HEFLIN
 Mr. BOREN

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MARKETING, AND STABILIZATION OF PRICES

(Subcommittee No. 3)

Mr. COCHRAN, *Chairman*

Mr. DOLE
 Mr. BOSCHWITZ
 Mr. ANDREWS
 Mr. HELMS

Mr. LEAHY
 Mr. HUDDLESTON
 Mr. ZORINSKY
 Mr. MELCHER
 Mr. DIXON

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND GENERAL LEGISLATION

(Subcommittee No. 4)

Mr. LUGAR, *Chairman*

Mr. HATCH
 Mr. WILSON
 Mr. ANDREWS
 Mr. HELMS

Mr. BOREN
 Mr. HEFLIN
 Mr. HUDDLESTON
 Mr. PRYOR

RURAL DEVELOPMENT OVERSIGHT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

(Subcommittee No. 5)

Mr. ANDREWS, *Chairman*

Mr. HELMS

Mr. PRYOR
 Mr. LEAHY

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL POLICY

(Subcommittee No. 6)

Mr. BOSCHWITZ, *Chairman*

Mr. WILSON
 Mr. LUGAR
 Mr. COCHRAN
 Mr. JEPSEN
 Mr. DOLE
 Mrs. HAWKINS

Mr. DIXON
 Mr. ZORINSKY
 Mr. BOREN
 Mr. HUDDLESTON

NUTRITION

(Subcommittee No. 7)

Mr. DOLE, *Chairman*

Mrs. HAWKINS
 Mr. LUGAR
 Mr. BOSCHWITZ
 Mr. HATCH

Mr. PRYOR
 Mr. MELCHER
 Mr. LEAHY
 Mr. DIXON

¹ Messrs. Helms and Huddleston are ex officio members of all subcommittees of which they are not regular members.

(NOTE. Because of the importance of Food for Peace, considerations of that program is reserved to the full Committee.)

B. Statistical Summary of Activities

Statistical data on bills and resolutions referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry are as follows:

Number of bills and resolutions referred:

Senate bills	153
Senate resolutions	8
Senate concurrent resolutions	1
Senate joint resolutions	2
House bills	25
House concurrent resolutions	0
Total	189

Disposition of bills and resolutions:

Bills reported, enacted into law	17
Bills held at desk or placed on calendar and enacted into law	6
Bills enacted, Committee discharged	7
Bills passed by Senate, not acted on by House	1
Bills reported, did not pass Senate	11
Senate reports	29
Conference reports	2
Resolutions reported	6
Resolutions agreed to	7

Agency reports:

Reports requested from USDA	128
Reports received	46
Reports favorable	10
Reports adverse	22
Reports favorable, if amended	13
Reports neutral	1
Reports requested from other Executive agencies	4
Reports received	1

C. RECORD OF COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES DURING THE 98TH CONGRESS

	1983	1984	Total
Full committee meetings (includes nomination hearings)	14	10	24
Committee markups	14	6	20
Conferences	1	2	3
Full committee field hearings	2	3	5
Subcommittee on Soil and Water Conservation, Forestry, and Environment	11	4	15
Subcommittee on Agricultural Credit and Rural Electrification	1	3	4
Subcommittee on Agricultural Production, Marketing, and Stabilization of Prices	8	5	13
Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and General Legislation	1	4	5
Subcommittee on Rural Development, Oversight, and Investigations	4	3	7
Subcommittee on Foreign Agricultural Policy	1	3	4
Subcommittee on Nutrition	4	4	8
Total	101	47	108

D. COMMITTEE REPORTS SUBMITTED TO SENATE

Bill	Report Number	House Conference Report
S. 17	S. Rept. 98-21	
S. 24	S. Rept. 98-28	
S. 566	S. Rept. 98-286	
S. 663	S. Rept. 98-296	
S. 822	S. Rept. 98-27	
S. 1101	S. Rept. 98-188	
S. 1300	S. Rept. 98-545	
S. 1503	S. Rept. 98-287	
S. 1529	S. Rept. 98-163	
S. 1754	S. Rept. 98-629	

D. COMMITTEE REPORTS SUBMITTED TO SENATE—Continued

Bill	Report Number	House Conference Report
S. 2085.....	S. Rept. 98-395.....	
S. 2256.....	S. Rept. 98-610.....	
S. 2722.....	S. Rept. 98-489.....	
S. 2773.....	S. Rept. 98-611.....	
S. 2805.....	S. Rept. 98-612.....	
S. 2808.....	S. Rept. 98-613.....	
H.R. 24.....	S. Rept. 98-288.....	
H.R. 2733.....	S. Rept. 98-164.....	
H.R. 3385.....		H. Rept. 98-556.....
H.R. 3578.....	S. Rept. 98-413.....	
H.R. 3788.....	S. Rept. 98-614.....	
H.R. 3903.....	S. Rept. 98-482.....	
H.R. 3921.....	S. Rept. 98-414.....	
H.R. 3960.....	S. Rept. 98-415.....	
H.R. 4072.....		H. Rept. 98-646.....
H.R. 4198.....	S. Rept. 98-416.....	
H.R. 4263.....	S. Rept. 98-615.....	
H.R. 5076.....	S. Rept. 98-616.....	
H.R. 5183.....	S. Rept. 98-630.....	
H.R. 5221.....	S. Rept. 98-617.....	
S. Res. 287.....	S. Rept. 98-396.....	

III. MAJOR COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES DURING THE 98TH CONGRESS

*A. Farm Commodity Legislation**Dairy and Tobacco Adjustment Act of 1983*

One of the major activities of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry during the first session of the 98th Congress was consideration of the Dairy and Tobacco Adjustment Act of 1983 (Public Law 98-180). This legislation makes comprehensive changes in both the Federal dairy price support program and the Federal tobacco program.

Beginning in 1981, in the face of growing milk production and increasing Government purchases of dairy products, Congress took a number of steps to adjust the dairy price support level and reduce the Federal costs of the program. Early in the first session of the 98th Congress, however, it became apparent that these measures were not enough. After several days of hearings, the Committee reported legislation that took a three-pronged approach in addressing the problems associated with the dairy price support program.

In general, the dairy provisions of the Dairy and Tobacco Adjustment Act of 1983 lower the milk price support level, establish a 15-month paid diversion program to reduce milk production, require a 50-cent per hundredweight reduction from the price received by producers for all milk sold to pay for the cost of the diversion program, and establish a farmer-financed national program of dairy product promotion and research.

As a result of a mandate by Congress in 1981, the Committee, in conjunction with the House Committee on Agriculture, developed the No Net Cost Tobacco Program Act of 1982. This legislation, which was subsequently enacted as Public Law 97-218, made a number of significant changes in the tobacco price support and pro-

duction adjustment program to make that program operate in such a manner as to result in no net cost to the American taxpayers except for certain administrative expenses, to limit increases in the support price for tobacco, and to make certain other necessary structural changes in the program.

Although provisions in the 1982 Act brought significant change to the operation of the tobacco program, additional revisions were necessary in several areas. As a consequence, the tobacco portion of the Dairy and Tobacco Adjustment Act of 1983 makes such significant and far-reaching changes as freezing the 1984 price support level for Flue-cured tobacco at the 1982 level, with the traditional price support differential between Flue-cured tobacco and other tobaccos to be maintained by the Department of Agriculture. Earlier in 1983, in Public Law 98-59, Congress had frozen the tobacco price support level for the 1983 crop at the level previously set for the 1982 crop.

The Dairy and Tobacco Adjustment Act of 1983 also eliminates, beginning in 1987, the lease and transfer of Flue-cured tobacco allotments and quotas, requires the inspection of imported tobacco, and eliminates the so-called "double assessment" practice under which the contributions to the "no net cost" tobacco fund for Flue-cured tobacco must be made by both the quota owner who leases and transfers his quota to another farmer and by the person who actually grows the tobacco.

The Dairy and Tobacco Adjustment Act of 1983 also contains several other significant provisions. One provision requires the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain low-grade Government owned stocks of corn at 75 percent of the current price support loan rate to farmers and ranchers in drought-stricken areas for use as livestock feed. Another provision authorizes the development of marketing orders for eggs and for poultry that produce commercial eggs.

Agricultural Programs Adjustment Act of 1984

The major commodity legislation considered by the Committee during the second session of the 98th Congress was the Agricultural Programs Adjustment Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-258). This legislation makes changes in farm commodity programs both to reduce Government spending and to improve conditions for farmers. The legislation also provides cash flow and credit assistance to farmers and provides for expanded exports of U.S. agricultural commodities.

In 1983, the Committee reported a bill (H.R. 2733) which, among other things, would have authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust target prices for the 1984 and 1985 crops of wheat, corn, upland cotton, and rice (but no lower than the minimum target prices for the 1983 crop of the commodity). This measure was designed to improve prospects for grain exports and send a more accurate price and production signal to farmers. In addition, the bill would have used some of the savings to increase U.S. farm exports and to provide an ongoing source of export credit financing. Because of opposition to target price adjustments, however, the bill was not considered by the Senate in 1983 or early 1984.

In order to provide for more effective participation in the 1984 wheat program and to achieve substantial reductions in Government spending as a down payment on the deficit, members of the Committee and representatives of the Administration conducted numerous meetings and negotiations in an effort to reach a compromise on these issues. The original discussions on the 1984 wheat program were broadened to include necessary adjustments in other commodity programs, expanded export assistance, and assistance to producers adversely affected by the 1983 drought.

The Agricultural Programs Adjustment Act of 1984 will result in savings of \$2.7 billion during the fiscal year 1984 through 1987 period, according to estimates from the Congressional Budget Office. The Department of Agriculture estimated the savings from the legislation at \$3.2 billion over the same period.

In the case of wheat, the Agricultural Programs Adjustment Act of 1984 freezes the wheat target price at \$4.38 per bushel for both the 1984 and 1985 crops—instead of \$4.45 per bushel for the 1984 crop and \$4.65 per bushel for the 1985 crop, as in the previous law. The bill also makes several changes in the 1984 and 1985 wheat programs to increase participation and to more effectively reduce grain surpluses. These include requiring a 10 percent paid diversion and not more than a 20 percent acreage limitation program for both the 1984 and 1985 crops, requiring advance payment of 50 percent of the diversion payments, and authorizing a payment-in-kind diversion program for the 1984 crop.

In the case of feed grains, upland cotton, and rice, the bill freezes the 1985 target prices at the 1984 levels. The bill also requires specified acreage reduction and paid diversion programs if the carry-over levels of these commodities exceed certain levels.

Extra Long Staple Cotton Act of 1983

The Extra Long Staple Cotton Act of 1983 (Public Law 98-88) was designed to provide producers of extra long staple (ELS) cotton a more market-oriented support program while at the same time reducing Government costs, reducing the Government-held inventories of ELS cotton, and restoring our overseas competitiveness for this product. Prior to enactment of this legislation, the ELS cotton program was substantially different from the support program for upland cotton, primarily because production of ELS cotton was strictly controlled through acreage allotments and marketing quotas. A price support loan was provided for ELS cotton but no deficiency or "target price" payments were authorized.

Under the Extra Long Staple Cotton Act of 1983, beginning with the 1984 crop, ELS cotton will have the same basic price support program as that in effect for upland cotton, wheat, feed grains, and rice. This will provide growers with greater flexibility and greater freedom to determine the most effective use of their resources.

Specifically, the bill repeals the provisions for marketing quotas and acreage allotments for ELS cotton, effective with the 1984 crop. The bill lowers the minimum loan rate from 175 to 150 percent of the upland cotton loan rate (which is established as a percentage of market prices) and establishes a 10-month loan period with an optional 8-month extension at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, similar to the loan period for upland cotton.

The bill establishes a target price for ELS cotton at 120 percent of the ELS loan rate. The target price would be used to compute deficiency payments which would be subject to the overall \$50,000 limit on payments in effect for the programs for wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, and rice. The bill authorizes an acreage limitation program, if needed, for ELS cotton. Under this program, producers must comply with any acreage limitation program to be eligible for program benefits. A paid land diversion program is also authorized.

Early announcement of wheat and feed grains programs

Public Law 98-100 requires the Secretary of Agriculture to announce the terms of any 1984 feed grain acreage limitation or set-aside program and the terms of any 1985 wheat and feed grain acreage limitation or set-aside programs earlier than under the previous law. However, in the case of both wheat and feed grains, the bill authorizes the Secretary to make appropriate adjustments in the acreage limitation or set-aside programs within a 30-day period following their announcement, if the Secretary determines that there has been a significant change in the total supply of wheat or feed grains, as the case may be, since the earlier announcement.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee Act of 1984

In an effort to preserve and strengthen the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) county and community committee system, the Senate passed S. 1643 on June 29, 1984. A similar bill (H.R. 3746) was reported by the Committee on Agriculture of the House, but neither bill was considered on the House floor.

Under S. 1643, as passed by the Senate, an ASC country committee, by majority vote, may petition the Secretary of Agriculture to change the number of local administrative areas in the county that are represented by a community committee. The Secretary would have to make the changes petitioned by the county committee, except that the number of local areas in a county as a result of such a change could not exceed the number of such areas in the county on December 31, 1980. This gives the farmers of a county—through the county committee—a say in how many local community committees there will be in that county.

The bill would spell out the duties of the local community committees for the first time and would specify that they are to meet at least once each year and at such additional times, as directed by the county committee with the approval of the State committee, as may be necessary to carry out their functions. Compensation and travel expenses, however, would not be paid for more than a total of four meetings of the community committees in any year.

The bill would also increase the elected term of service of community committee members from the current 1-year term to a 3-year term and would increase the pay of members serving on both community and county committees to a level that would more adequately compensate such members for the time they spend away from their farm operations at ASC committee meetings.

B. Export Trade Issues

Agricultural Export Equity and Market Expansion Act of 1983

During both the first and second sessions of the 98th Congress, the Committee spent considerable time dealing with agricultural trade issues and legislation. After holding several days of hearings and considering 10 bills and amendments dealing with the subject of agricultural trade matters, the Committee reported the Agricultural Export Equity and Market Expansion Act of 1983 (S. 822). That bill was not considered by the Senate.

S. 822 would have authorized or directed the Secretary of Agriculture to take a number of actions designed to restore equity to the international trade of agricultural commodities and products and to maintain and enhance foreign markets for U.S. agricultural exports. The bill also would have authorized the increased use of commodities held by the Commodity Credit Corporation for humanitarian and market development purposes overseas, and it would have authorized actions to encourage exports of U.S. agricultural commodities and products.

Specifically, among other things, the bill would have required the Secretary to sell at least 150,000 metric tons of Commodity Credit Corporation dairy stocks in each of fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985, required the Secretary to use \$90 million to provide export assistance to high-value and value-added products, authorized an export payment-in-kind program, broadened current CCC barter authority, and made several changes in the Public Law 480 Food for Peace Program.

Agricultural Programs Adjustment Act of 1984

Several provisions relating to agricultural exports were included in the Agricultural Programs Adjustment Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-258), as mentioned previously. To complement enactment of that Act, the Administration agreed to request additional funding totaling \$325 million for the Public Law 480 Food for Peace Program and to provide additional funding for Department of Agriculture export credit programs. This agreement is codified in the bill.

The Agricultural Programs Adjustment Act of 1984 also amends section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, which provides for the distribution of surplus commodities, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish dairy products and wheat acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation to be used in carrying out title II of Public Law 480. Commodities and products furnished under the provision would be used for such purposes as are approved by the Secretary, would be furnished under expedited procedures, and could be sold or bartered under certain circumstances, as approved by the Secretary. Such dairy products and wheat could be provided in installments over an extended period of time.

Export policy commission

The Agricultural Trade and Export Policy Commission Act (Public Law 98-412) creates a commission to study, and recommend improvements in, policies and programs affecting agricultural export trade. The commission is to be financed by private contributions, although backup authority for Federal funding is provided to

the extent that private gifts fall short of the commission's full budget. The commission is to make an interim report by March 31, 1985, to provide information in connection with consideration of the 1985 farm bill, and a final report is due by July 1, 1986.

Oversight hearings

In addition to the hearings and meetings in connection with legislation, the committee held several hearings on agricultural trade matters. The Subcommittee on Foreign Agricultural Policy monitored the agricultural trade activities of the European Economic Community and held hearings on the EEC proposals to reform its Common Agricultural Policy. The Subcommittee examined the punitive effect certain proposals would have on U.S.-EEC trade, such as the proposals to levy a consumption tax on vegetable oils and to restrict importation of non-grain feed ingredients. The Subcommittee also reviewed the effects of Canadian pork imports on U.S. producers and looked at existing authorities for the promotion of U.S. agricultural exports and at several proposals to expand markets for U.S. agricultural exports and restore the competitive position of the United States in agricultural export markets.

C. Forestry and Soil Conservation

Wilderness legislation

The second session of the 98th Congress saw the enactment of 10 wilderness bills reported by the Committee. The passage of these bills was the culmination of a lengthy wilderness study and designation process with respect to lands in the national forests in Wisconsin (Public Law 98-321), Vermont (Public Law 98-322), New Hampshire (Public Law 98-323), North Carolina (Public Law 98-324), Georgia (Public Law 98-514), Mississippi (Public Law 98-515), Texas (Public Law 98-574), Tennessee (Public Law 98-578), Pennsylvania (Public Law 98-585), and Virginia (Public Law 98-586). Each Act designates new wilderness areas in the national forests in the respective State, and provides for the continuation of the successful concept of multiple-use forestry management. The Acts ensure that, while certain areas in the national forests will be protected in their natural condition, the remainder of these important lands will continue to be managed responsibly to ensure both the protection and wide use of our valuable natural resources.

All of these Acts include statutory release language providing specific direction as to the timing of further wilderness study. This release language ties future wilderness study to the revision of land management plans under the National Forest Management Act, thus ensuring management stability for the National Forest System. This clarifies and reaffirms the intent of the previous law that wilderness study will take place on a normal 10- to 15-year cycle, in conjunction with scheduled revisions of land management plans.

For States with more than one national forest, the respective Acts include a provision prohibiting, unless expressly authorized by Congress, any further statewide roadless area review and evaluation of National Forest System lands in the States for the purpose of considering the wilderness suitability of such lands.

Federal Timber Contract Payment Modification Act

Public Law 98-478 is designed to prevent the serious disruption of an independent segment of the Western forest products industry and the severe impact of such disruption on the communities and workers who rely on this industry for their economic well-being.

During the late 1970's and early 1980's, inflation, optimistic predictions of housing demand, competition among buyers, and other factors combined to cause many timber companies to contract for timber from the Federal Government at prices well above market value. Fulfilling these contracts, or the potential damages stemming from the failure to fulfill these contracts, would result in substantial losses—losses sufficient to put many timber companies into bankruptcy. The bill authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to allow purchasers of federally-owned timber to pay the Government for termination of contracts covering up to 55 percent of the Government timber under contract to them, with a limit of 200 million board feet for any one purchaser. The bill establishes a formula for determining how much a timber purchaser must pay to buy out of existing contracts, with the amount of payment based on the percentage of the companies' net worth that the potential net loss on the contracts represents.

In addition, the measure places a limitation on the volume of federally-owned timber to be sold in Forest Service Region 6 (Oregon and Washington) through fiscal year 1991 and ratifies the President's multisale extension program of July 28, 1983.

The bill also provides authority and direction to the Secretary of Agriculture to waive, in whole or in part, Forest Service special use permit fees for nonprofit organization camps on National Forest System lands when such organizations are willing to perform services that yield a public benefit to such lands.

Highly Erodible Land Conservation Act of 1983

In order to discourage new cultivation of fragile lands that are unsuitable for intensive agricultural production without the use of proper conservation practices, the Committee considered and reported S. 663, the Highly Erodible Land Conservation Act of 1983, on November 2, 1983. The bill—known as the "sodbuster" bill—would limit an agricultural producer's access to various price support, production adjustment, crop insurance, and other programs carried out by the Federal Government if crops are produced on newly cultivated highly erodible land. The bill was passed by the Senate on November 18, 1983. The bill was amended in the House of Representatives to include a conservation reserve provision, and the ensuing conference was unable to reach agreement before the end of the 98th Congress. It is expected that this matter will be considered again in the 99th Congress.

Specifically, S. 663 would make any person who produces an agricultural commodity on highly erodible land ineligible (as to all of that commodity produced by such person on the highly erodible land) for Federal price support, income assistance, or production adjustment payments; Commodity Credit Corporation storage facility loans; Federal crop insurance; disaster payments; or new Farm-

ers Home Administration loans if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that the loan proceeds will contribute to excessive erosion of highly erodible land.

The bill would not apply to any highly erodible land that was cultivated during any of the 1973 through 1983 crop years; to any crop produced on highly erodible land using an approved conservation system; to any crop planted before, or during, any crop year beginning before the date of the bill's enactment; or to any Farmers Home Administration loan or Commodity Credit Corporation storage facility loan that was made prior to the bill's enactment. The bill also would provide (1) that Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation county committees will be used in its administration, (2) that the Secretary must establish an appeal procedure to review adverse land classifications, and (3) that the Secretary must, as soon as possible, complete soil classification surveys on all unclassified lands.

Colorado River Basin salinity control

A bill (Public Law 98-569) to strengthen water salinity control programs in the Colorado River basin was adopted by the Congress. In the portion of the bill within the jurisdiction of the Committee, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish a program to share with landowners in the Colorado River Basin the costs of carrying out conservation measures to improve on farm water management and to reduce erosion.

Oversight hearings

The Committee also carried out a number of oversight activities in the conservation area. Hearings were conducted by the Subcommittee on Soil and Water Conservation, Forestry, and Environment into the effectiveness of the soil and water conservation programs of the Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Service's budget, implementation of the national resources conservation program, and regional soil and water conservation needs.

D. Regulatory Issues

The Committee reviewed a number of regulatory programs and several laws were enacted making changes in these programs.

Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act Amendments

The Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act Amendments (Public Law 98-273) strengthens the fair trading provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930. The bill was designed to reduce the number of situations in which payments to sellers of perishable commodities had been unreasonably delayed or payment had not been made at all, resulting in losses to producers. These losses occurred for a number of reasons, including the fact that the nature of fruit and vegetable trading requires transporting products long distances and quick sales to often unfamiliar purchasers.

Specifically, the bill impresses a trust for the benefit of the unpaid seller or supplier on all perishable agricultural commodities received by a commission merchant, dealer, or broker, on all inven-

tories of food or other products derived from perishable agricultural commodities, and on any receivables or proceeds from the sale of such commodities or products. To preserve his trust rights, the seller must give notice of his claim to the commission merchant, dealer, or broker and to the Secretary of Agriculture within designated time periods.

The bill vests the district courts of the United States with jurisdiction to enforce actions by trust beneficiaries and over injunctive proceedings by the Secretary to restrain dissipation of the trust. Failure to maintain the trust is made an unfair trade practice under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, thus making such failure subject to preparatory proceedings under that Act and action by the Secretary to suspend or revoke dealer licenses.

Cotton classing services

The Committee considered several measures to permit the Department of Agriculture to continue to recover the cost of certain services provided to producers. One such service is cotton classing. The first such legislation enacted in the second session (Public Law 98-403), amends section 3a of the Cotton Statistics and Estimates Act to extend for fiscal years 1985 through 1988 the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to charge fees for cotton classification services provided to producers by the Department of Agriculture. (Under authority contained in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, the Department of Agriculture began charging user fees for cotton classing services on October 1, 1981.)

In addition, the bill authorizes the Secretary to invest funds held in the trust fund account maintained under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (in connection with voluntary grading and inspection services provided by the Secretary on a fee basis under that Act) in interest-bearing accounts or U.S. Government debt instruments and to apply, without fiscal year limitation, any interest earned on such funds against the cost of providing such services. The Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 authorizes grading and inspection to be performed on request for most agricultural commodities and products, including, among others, rice, beans, meat, poultry, eggs, fruits and vegetables. This new provision helps these programs pay for themselves, and it places all voluntary inspection and grading programs of the Department of Agriculture on a comparable basis.

Federal Grain Inspection Program Amendments

Another measure considered and enacted during the second session (Public Law 98-469) relates to user fees under the Federal grain inspection and weighing program. The legislation essentially extends for 4 years, through September 30, 1988, certain amendments to the United States Grain Standards Act that were adopted in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981.

The principal provision extends the requirement for the collection of user fees to cover administrative and supervisory costs relating to official grain inspection and weighing. Extension of this provision will save \$12 to \$14 million annually over the next 4 years.

Also included in the bill is authorization for the Secretary of Agriculture to (i) invest fee income received under the United States Grain Standards Act and income from late payment penalties and the sale of samples in insured or fully collateralized, interest-bearing accounts or (ii) request that the Secretary of the Treasury invest the income in United States Government debt instruments. This change puts the grain inspection and weighing program on a basis comparable to other inspection and grading programs that charge fees for services.

The percentage of the Federal Grain Inspection Service's expenditures that may be devoted to administrative and supervisory expenses is increased from 35 to 40 percent, and this percentage limitation is also extended through September 30, 1988.

The bill also extends through September 30, 1988, the statutory requirement that an advisory committee be established to advise the Administrator of the Federal Grain Inspection Service on the implementation of the United States Grain Standards Act.

Research and promotion

Several laws were enacted to expand existing programs, or establish new programs, under which producers may finance research and promotion activities for particular commodities.

As mentioned previously, the Dairy and Tobacco Adjustment Act of 1983 (Public Law 98-180), provides for a new research and promotion program for dairy products to be financed by assessments on milk producers. This bill also authorizes a marketing order control program under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 for eggs and for poultry that produce commercial eggs. The bill also authorizes development of a marketing order providing for research and promotion, including paid advertising, for eggs.

The Honey Research, Promotion, and Consumer Information Act (Public Law 98-590) was enacted late in the second session. This bill represents an attempt by honey producers to solve surplus problems currently facing the beekeeping industry with the goal of reducing the industry's dependence on the Federal Government and the cost of the Federal honey price support program. The bill is designed to develop and expand markets for honey and honey products.

Specifically, the Honey Research, Promotion, and Consumer Information Act enables honey producers and handlers to finance a nationally coordinated research, promotion, and consumer information program designed to expand their markets for honey. To become effective, the program must be approved by two-thirds of the producers and importers voting in a referendum or by a majority of producers and importers voting in such referendum if such majority produced and imported not less than two-thirds of the honey produced and imported during a representative period determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The program would be financed through assessments paid by producers and importers. Assessments would be at the rate of 1 cent per pound for the first year the order is in effect. Thereafter, the rate of assessment may be increased by one-half cent per pound per year, with a maximum rate of assessment of 4 cents per pound. Producers and importers assessed under the program would be en-

titled to a refund of assessments upon request. An exemption from the assessment is provided for any producer or producer packer who produces or handles less than 6,000 pounds of honey per year.

Public Law 98-171 similarly authorizes the funding of marketing promotion activity, including paid advertising, for filberts (hazel-nuts) using assessments collected from handlers under a marketing order applicable to filberts under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937. Advertising under Federal marketing orders had been previously authorized for over 20 other fruit, vegetable, and nut commodities. Implementation of the funding of advertising and other market promotion activity can only occur through a formal rulemaking proceeding, including a public hearing and a referendum vote by producers. The bill also provides for crediting the assessment obligation of filbert handlers with their own direct expenditures for private brand promotion to the extent permitted by the filbert marketing order.

Public Law 98-171 also amends the Potato Research and Promotion Act to make clear that the failure of potato producers in 1982 to approve amendments to the current research and promotion plan did not invalidate the plan. Certain provisions relating to public representation on the potato promotion board and reimbursement of the Department of Agriculture for expenses incurred in connection with any producer referendum and the administration of the Potato Research and Promotion Act are exempted from the requirement for approval by producers in a referendum.

Federal meat and poultry inspection

Public Law 98-487 was the culmination of an effort to bring one aspect of the Federal regulation of the food service industry in line with recent changes in industry practices. The bill amends the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act to exempt from Federal inspection requirements certain restaurant central kitchens that operate in intrastate commerce in States designated for Federal inspection by the Secretary of Agriculture.

To qualify for the exemption, a restaurant central kitchen must prepare food products that are ready to eat when they leave the restaurant central kitchen and are served to customers at restaurants operated by the same person owning or operating the restaurant central kitchen.

Under the bill, restaurant central kitchens continue to be subject to certain recordkeeping requirements of the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act. This gives the Secretary the authority to enter restaurant central kitchens and inspect facilities, inventory, and records. An additional provision gives the Secretary the authority to impose Federal inspection requirements on a restaurant central kitchen if the Secretary determines that sanitary conditions or the processing procedures of the facility are causing products to be adulterated.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

In 1983, the Committee held hearings on, and reported, a reauthorization of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). FIFRA regulates the manufacture and use of pesticides in the United States and is administered by the Environmen-

tal Protection Agency. Public Law 98-201 extends the authorization for appropriations under FIFRA for 1 year through September 30, 1984. The bill also extends the term of the Scientific Advisory Panel under FIFRA through September 30, 1987. The Scientific Advisory Panel serves the Environmental Protection Agency as an objective, scientific forum for the discussion of proposed EPA actions. Extension of the Panel will lend stability to the scientific review process at EPA. The bill also modifies the procedures for selecting Panel members, providing that the membership be appointed to staggered terms and include, to the extent feasible, representatives from the disciplines of toxicology, pathology, environmental biology, and related sciences and that vacancies be filled from groups of nominees submitted by the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation.

Commodity Futures Trading Commission

The Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and General Legislation conducted an oversight hearing on March 15, 1984, on the activities of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). The Subcommittee examined the implementation of the amendments made to the Commodity Exchange Act in the Futures Trading Act of 1982. The Subcommittee specifically looked at the implementation of the CFTC-SEC jurisdictional agreement, the agricultural options programs, and the programs implementing State anti-fraud jurisdiction, the registration of agents, and speculative limits.

E. Credit and Rural Development

Agricultural credit

As mentioned previously, the Agricultural Programs Adjustment Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-258) makes a number of changes in the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) natural disaster emergency loan program and other FmHA farm lending programs to provide improved credit assistance to farmers and ranchers affected by drought or other credit stress.

With regard to the disaster loan program, the bill allows producers in counties without a formal disaster declaration, but which are contiguous to a declared disaster area, to submit applications to determine eligibility for production loss loans. Under the bill, the time period in which farmers who have experienced a crop loss due to a natural disaster have to submit applications to the Farmers Home Administration is extended from 6 months to 8 months.

Also, the bill requires the Secretary of Agriculture to value farm real estate, equipment, and livestock used as collateral for FmHA emergency loans based on the higher of (1) the value of the assets on the day before the Governor of the State in which the farm is located requests assistance under the emergency loan program or the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 for any portion of such State or (2) the value of such assets 1 year before such day.

The bill requires that, with respect to the court-ordered economic emergency loan program operated from December 22, 1983, through September 30, 1984, the Secretary must make at least \$310 million in insured economic loan funds available to eligible borrowers during the remainder of fiscal year 1984. Also, the Secretary

may make additional insured obligations totaling not more than \$290 million.

The bill increases the limitation on individual indebtedness under the FmHA farm operating loan program from \$100,000 to \$200,000 in the case of insured loans and from \$200,000 to \$400,000 in the case of guaranteed loans. Also, the repayment period for consolidated or rescheduled FmHA farm operating loans is extended to a maximum of 15 years, from 7 years.

In order to further assist farm borrowers, the bill requires that for insured farm ownership, farm operating, and disaster emergency loans that are deferred, consolidated, rescheduled, or reamortized by FmHA, the interest rate on the new loan will be the lower of the rate of interest on the original loan or the current rate of interest.

Another provision of the bill requires that at least 20 percent of the insured farm ownership and farm operating loan funds be made available to low income, limited resource borrowers. Furthermore, FmHA farm borrowers must be notified of the existence of the limited resource loan programs and the rules pertaining to applications for such loans. This notification would be accomplished during the normal course of loan making and servicing contact with each borrower.

Rural electrification legislation

A major piece of legislation considered by the Committee during the second session of the 98th Congress was S. 1300. The purpose of the bill was to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to ensure the financial integrity of the Rural Electrification and Telephone Revolving Fund and the financial well-being of rural electric and telephone cooperatives. The Subcommittee on Agricultural Credit and Rural Electrification conducted 3 days of hearings on the provisions of S. 1300 before the full Committee marked up the bill and reported it to the Senate. A similar bill (H.R. 3050) passed the House on March 1, 1984. Neither S. 1300 nor H.R. 3050 was considered by the Senate prior to adjournment.

S. 1300 would provide additional resources to the Rural Electrification and Telephone Revolving Fund by converting \$7.9 billion in debt owed to the Treasury that is to become due beginning in 1993 to equity capital of the fund. This provision was designed to reduce the need for future borrowing by the fund. In order to help ensure that the fund's cash flow position would remain in balance, the bill would eliminate the current statutory 5 percent "standard" rate of interest charged in the electric and telephone loan programs and require that the Rural Electrification Administration establish a "standard" rate of interest (not less than 5 percent) that will produce, together with any moneys appropriated to the fund, anticipated interest income that is equal to the total anticipated interest expense on all outstanding obligations of the fund.

Among other provisions, the bill also would require reduced interest rate loans for some rural cooperatives experiencing hardship and includes a number of provisions to assist rural telephone systems.

Task force on agricultural credit

Because of the importance of credit to agricultural producers and related businesses, the Senate, on May 2, 1984, agreed to S. Res. 287. This resolution states that it is the sense of the Senate that the President should appoint an agricultural credit task force for the purposes of (1) examining credit problems in agriculture, (2) reporting to the President and Congress on the credit problems confronting agricultural producers and related businesses, and (3) making recommendations for resolving the problems that are identified.

The task force is to be composed of 15 members and be balanced so as to represent all major segments of agriculture, such as farmers, suppliers, marketing personnel, and lenders. A report and recommendations were to be submitted by January 1, 1985.

F. Nutrition Programs

Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983

Early in the first session of the 98th Congress, the Committee reported S. 17, the Domestic Commodity Distribution and Food Assistance Act. The purpose of the legislation was to establish a 2-year program to increase the amount of Commodity Credit Corporation owned commodities that are distributed for domestic nutrition purposes, particularly to soup kitchens, food banks, and other emergency relief organizations providing assistance to needy persons. The cornerstone of the program was to use existing surpluses as supplemental food assistance for needy persons and for other nutrition programs historically assisted through commodity donations. Total costs of the program were not to exceed \$100 million each fiscal year plus estimated savings from the reductions in storage and spoilage costs.

In order to facilitate enactment of these provisions and consolidation with necessary appropriations, the substance of S. 17 was added as an amendment to the Emergency Jobs Appropriation Act (Public Law 98-8). The commodity distribution provisions were included as title II of that Act and are known as the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983. The provisions were effective for fiscal year 1983.

The Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 requires the Secretary of Agriculture to make available to eligible recipient agencies commodities acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation that are in excess of certain existing needs. The commodities are to be made available without charge or credit and, if requested, are to be provided in a form suitable for individual household or institutional use. The bill also provides for the use of up to 300,000 metric tons of wheat from the food security wheat reserve for purposes of the bill if wheat stocks acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation are not available for that purpose. The bill appropriates to the Secretary for the period ending September 30, 1983, \$50 million to be made available to the States for storage and distribution costs associated with soup kitchens, food banks, and other emergency feeding organizations, of which not less than \$10 mil-

lion must be made available for paying the actual costs incurred by such organizations.

On August 4, 1983, an amendment to H.R. 3409, a bill to amend the Federal Supplemental Compensation Act of 1982, was adopted by the Senate. The amendment was subsequently enacted as part of Public Law 98-92. The amendment extends the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 for an additional 2 years and makes other changes in that Act to include a number of provisions from S. 17 that were not incorporated in the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983.

Specifically, Public Law 98-92 authorizes appropriations of \$50 million for each of fiscal years 1984 and 1985 to pay storage and distribution costs associated with making commodities available to emergency feeding organizations, with 20 percent of the amount appropriated to be used to pay the actual costs of such organizations. The bill also defines more specifically the eligible recipient agencies, clarifies when commodities would be considered surplus and available under the Act, makes the use of wheat from the food security wheat reserve discretionary, authorizes the use of Commodity Credit Corporation funds to pay initial processing and packaging costs of commodities distributed under the program, and spells out the respective Federal and State responsibilities.

National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Programs Reauthorization Act of 1984

During the second session of the 98th Congress the Committee considered the five expiring school lunch and child nutrition programs. Eight bills dealing with these and other child nutrition programs were introduced by members of the Committee and other Senators. The Committee and the Subcommittee on Nutrition conducted six hearings in 1984 which dealt in whole or in part with child nutrition.

On May 25, 1984, after consideration of the various proposals, the Committee reported S. 2722. That bill would extend for 2 years, through fiscal year 1986, the five programs authorized in the National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 that were to expire on September 30, 1984. These programs are the summer food service program for children, the commodity distribution program, State administrative expenses, the special supplemental food program for women, infants, and children (WIC), and the nutrition education and training program.

Funding to carry out these programs was provided in the continuing resolution for fiscal year 1985 (Public Law 98-473), so the programs were effectively extended for 1 year by that resolution, although the authorizing legislation (S. 2722) was not acted on by the Senate.

Food Stamp Program

Public Law 98-204 made a number of changes in the Food Stamp Program. The principal provision of that bill suspends the requirement (scheduled to take effect January 1, 1984) that nutrition assistance made available in Puerto Rico be in a form other than cash. This suspension will be in effect through September 30, 1985. The bill also directs the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a

study of the nutrition assistance program in Puerto Rico, including (1) an assessment of the adequacy of the diets of those households receiving food assistance in the form of cash, rather than in a non-cash form and (2) an assessment of the expenditure levels of such households for food.

The bill continues to require States to perform wage matching procedures. States that maintain quarterly unemployment compensation records will continue to use such records for wage matching purposes. States that do not have such data will use either Social Security Administration wage information (as required under current law) or comparable information, as approved by the Secretary.

The bill also makes certain adjustments with respect to certification periods for food stamp eligibility, monthly reporting of income, and prospective calculation of income. Specifically, the bill allows States to waive, with the approval of the Secretary, the existing requirement that the minimum certification period for food stamp households that must submit monthly reports of income be 6 months. The Secretary can also waive the requirement that certain food stamp households not subject to monthly reporting requirements have 12 months maximum certification periods.

The bill allows any State, with the approval of the Secretary, to calculate household income for certain households on a prospective rather than a retrospective basis. Households eligible for this treatment are those that (1) are permitted to report household circumstances at specified intervals less frequent than monthly, (2) have no earned income and in which all adult members are elderly or disabled, or (3) are any other type of household, other than a migrant household, that is not required to report monthly or at less frequent intervals.

The Secretary may permit State agencies to accept several forms of reporting to satisfy reporting requirements for households reporting at specified less frequent intervals—i.e., those households not filing monthly reports. These forms of reporting would include recertifications conducted in accordance with section 11(e)(4) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977, in-person interviews conducted during a certification period, the filing of written reports, and such other means as are prescribed by the Secretary.

Finally, the bill provides that reports required to be filed monthly shall be the sole reporting requirement for the subject matter included in such reports, rather than the sole source for reporting all changes in circumstances for participating households.

Oversight hearings

The Committee and its subcommittees conducted a number of oversight hearings to look at how existing Federal nutrition programs are operating and how they might be improved. During the first session of the 98th Congress, hearings were held to examine the efficacy of various nutrition programs, the nutritional status of low-income Americans in the 1980's, the implementation and administration of the commodity distribution and food assistance programs, mandatory workfare programs for able-bodied food stamp recipients, and private sector initiatives to feed America's poor.

In 1984, three oversight hearings were held for purposes of examining the Food Stamp Program. These hearings focused on the impact of past reforms and assessed the need for additional measures, particularly those needed to combat fraud, waste, and abuse.

In anticipation of reauthorization of various child nutrition programs, the Committee and the Subcommittee on Nutrition held hearings on the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) and on other child nutrition programs, such as the school lunch, school breakfast, and child care food programs.

The Committee or the Subcommittee on Nutrition also held hearings on the administration's proposed budget reforms in the food and nutrition area, on the recommendations of the President's Task Force on Food Assistance, and on the recommendations for the Department of Agriculture from the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control (the Grace Commission).

G. Watershed Projects

During the 98th Congress, the Committee approved 2 watershed projects pursuant to the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (16 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.). These were the East Carroll Watershed Project in Louisiana, approved July 15, 1983, and the Elm Creek Watershed Project in Texas, approved October 7, 1983.

IV. DIGEST OF LEGISLATION WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON WHICH ACTION WAS TAKEN

A. Bills Enacted Into Law

Public Law 98-8 (H.R. 1718)

Establishes and appropriates funds for a temporary emergency food distribution and shelter program to be carried out through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and a national board consisting of representatives from FEMA and 6 national private charitable organizations.

States that the purpose of this program is to provide emergency food and shelter to needy individuals through private voluntary organizations.

Requires the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), in support of this program and in accordance with the provisions of its charter, to process and distribute surplus food owned or to be purchased by it.

Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to make available excess CCC-owned commodities for use by eligible recipient agencies.

Appropriates \$50 million for the period ending September 30, 1983, to pay storage and distribution costs incurred by States in the distribution of CCC-owned commodities to eligible recipient agencies, except that not less than \$10 million must be used to pay the actual costs incurred by charitable institutions, food banks, hunger centers, soup kitchens, and similar nonprofit organizations.

Provides that the administrative expenses for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, on commodities donated by the CCC during fiscal year 1983, shall be paid from CCC funds and shall be

15 percent of the book value of the commodities donated. (Approved March 24, 1983.)

Public Law 98-59 (H.R. 3392)

Freezes the price support level for the 1983 crop of tobaccos that are subject to marketing quotas at the level previously set for the 1982 crop.

Increases from 5 to 10 percent the downward adjustment the Secretary of Agriculture may make in the national marketing quota for Burley tobacco.

Directs the Secretary to review, under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the effects of imports of Burley tobacco on the price support program whenever (1) the support level of Burley tobacco is increased by less than 65 percent of the amount it would otherwise have been increased under the provisions of permanent law, or (2) loan stocks of Burley tobacco exceed 20 percent of the national marketing quota for any crop of such tobacco. (Approved July 25, 1983.)

Public Law 98-88 (Extra Long Staple Cotton Act of 1983; H.R. 3190)

Repeals provisions for marketing quotas and acreage allotments for extra long staple cotton, effective with the 1984 crop.

Lowers the minimum loan rate from 175 to 150 percent of the upland cotton loan rate.

Establishes a target price for ELS cotton at 120 percent of the ELS cotton loan rate. The target price will be used to compute deficiency payments, and such payments will be subject to the overall limitation of \$50,000 per person on payments made under the price support programs for wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, and rice.

Gives the Secretary of Agriculture discretion to make advance deficiency payments to producers who agree to comply with an acreage limitation program. The advance payments cannot exceed an amount equal to the product of multiplying the estimated farm program acreage by the farm yield by 50 percent of the projected payment rate, as under the upland cotton program.

Authorizes an acreage limitation program, if needed, for ELS cotton, similar to that for upland cotton, in which case producers must comply with the acreage limitation to be eligible for program benefits.

Authorizes a paid land diversion program for ELS cotton, similar to that for upland cotton, if needed. Such payments would be subject to the overall \$50,000 payment limitation.

Authorizes, effective upon enactment, the sale of CCC-owned ELS cotton for unrestricted use at such price levels as the Secretary determines appropriate to maintain and expand export and domestic markets for such cotton. (Approved August 26, 1983.)

Public Law 98-92 (H.R. 3409)

Section 2 of this Act amends the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 (title II of Public Law 98-8) to extend, through September 30, 1985, a program for emergency food assistance to the needy and to make other changes, as follows:

Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to make available without charge, to eligible agencies for use in providing food assistance,

commodities acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), that the Secretary finds are in excess of quantities needed to—

- (1) carry out other domestic donation programs,
- (2) meet other domestic obligations (including quantities needed to carry out a payment-in-kind acreage diversion program), and
- (3) meet international market development and food aid commitments.

Defines "eligible recipient agency" as a public or nonprofit organization that administers—

- (1) activities and projects providing nutrition assistance to relieve situations of emergency and distress through the provision of food to needy persons,
- (2) school lunch programs, summer camps for children, and other child nutrition programs providing food service,
- (3) nutrition projects operating under the Older Americans Act of 1965,
- (4) activities and projects that are supported under section 4 of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973,
- (5) activities and charitable institutions, to the extent that needy persons are served, or
- (6) disaster relief programs.

Authorizes the Secretary to use CCC funds to pay costs of initial processing and packaging of commodities to be distributed under the Act into forms and in quantities suitable for household or institutional use.

Authorizes the Secretary to pay such costs with CCC-owned commodities, other than wheat from the food security wheat reserve.

Directs the Secretary to ensure that any such payments in kind will not displace commercial sales of commodities.

Directs the Secretary, as expeditiously as possible, to provide the commodities in such quantities as can be used without waste to State agencies designated by the Governor or other appropriate State official for distribution to eligible recipient agencies, and authorizes the Secretary to eligible recipient agencies, and authorizes the Secretary to provide such commodities directly to eligible recipient agencies.

Directs State agencies to distribute commodities in the quantities requested to eligible recipient agencies as expeditiously as possible, and provides that priority in the distribution of such commodities be given to eligible recipient agencies providing emergency nutrition assistance to needy persons.

Directs State agencies receiving commodities for individual household use to distribute them to eligible recipient agencies that serve needy persons and, with the approval of the Secretary, to determine those persons who are eligible for such commodities.

Directs the Secretary to take precautions to assure that eligible agencies will not diminish normal expenditures for food by reason of the receipt of commodities under the Act and to assure that commodities made available under the Act will not displace commercial sales.

Requires that commodities be distributed only in quantities that can be consumed without waste.

Authorizes the appropriation of \$50 million for each of the fiscal years 1984 and 1985 to be made available to the States to pay storage and distribution costs.

Provides that not less than 20 percent of amounts appropriated shall be made available for paying the actual costs incurred by charitable institutions and nonprofit agencies providing emergency nutrition assistance to needy persons, but limits such payments to 5 percent of the value of the commodities distributed by the agency.

Provides that none of the commodities distributed may be sold or otherwise disposed of in commercial channels in any form.

Directs the Secretary to publish in the Federal Register an estimate of the types and quantities of commodities that the Secretary anticipates are likely to be made available for the program.

Amends the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 to limit State administrative funding under the commodity supplemental food program to 15 percent of the sum of (1) the amount appropriated for the commodity supplemental food program and (2) the value of the additional commodities that are donated by the Secretary to State or local agencies without charge against appropriated funds. (Approved September 2, 1983.)

Public Law 98-100 (H.R. 3190)

Requires the Secretary of Agriculture to publicly announce, not later than July 1, 1984, the details of any wheat acreage limitation or set-aside programs that the Secretary plans to implement for the 1985 wheat crop.

Also requires the Secretary to publicly announce the details of any feed grain acreage limitation or set-aside programs that the Secretary plans to implement by not later than September 30, 1983, for 1984 crop and by not later than September 30, 1984, for the 1985 crop.

Authorizes the Secretary to make appropriate adjustments in the acreage limitation or set-aside announcements in the case of both wheat and feed grains, within a 30-day period following the announcements, if the Secretary determines that there has been a significant change in the total supply of wheat or feed grains, as the case may be, since the earlier announcement. (Approved September 29, 1983.)

Public Law 98-107 (H.J. Res. 368)

This Act makes continuing appropriations for agricultural and other programs for fiscal year 1984. In addition, the Act—

Delays until January 1, 1984, the requirement that assistance provided under the Puerto Rico nutrition assistance program be in a form other than cash.

Authorizes residents on publicly operated community health facilities to participate in the Food Stamp Program.

Delays the implementation of mandatory monthly reporting and retrospective budgeting procedures in the Food Stamp Program until January 1, 1984.

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to suspend or waive any restrictions or limitations on the authorities and obligations of the

Commodity Credit Corporation to sell commodities and the products thereof in world markets. (Approved October 1, 1983)

Public Law 98-171 (H.R. 2590)

Authorizes the funding of marketing promotion activity, including paid advertising, for filberts (hazelnuts) using assessments collected from handlers under a marketing order applicable to filberts. Also provides for crediting the assessment obligation of filbert handlers with their own direct expenditures for private brand promotion to the extent permitted by the filbert marketing order.

Amends the Potato Research and Promotion Act to make clear that the failure of potato producers in 1982 to approve amendments to the current research and promotion plan did not invalidate the plan. Also exempts from the requirements for approval by producers in a referendum certain provisions relating to public representation on the potato promotion board and reimbursement of the Department of Agriculture for expenses incurred in connection with any producer referendum and the administration of the Potato Research and Promotion Act. (Approved November 29, 1983.)

Public Law 98-174 (H.R. 24)

Makes 13,232 acres of land owned by the United States in Seneca and Schuyler counties in the State of New York a part of the National Forest System and, specifically, a part of the Green Mountain National Forest.

For purposes of the statutes allocating 25 percent of the receipts from national forests to the States within which the forests are located, the Act provides that all moneys paid to the State of New York as its share of the moneys received from the Green Mountain National Forest shall be based on receipts from the lands in such forest that are actually within the State of New York. (Approved November 29, 1983.)

Public Law 98-180 (Dairy and Tobacco Adjustment Act of 1983; (H.R. 3385)

Dairy

Price support.—Reduces the price support for manufacturing-grade milk from a level of \$13.10 per hundred pounds to \$12.60. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture (1) effective April 1, 1985, to cut the rate to \$12.10 if Government purchases of surplus milk products under the support program for the following 12 months are projected to more than 6 billion pounds of milk equivalent, and (2) effective July 1, 1985, to reduce the rate further to \$11.60 if such purchases for the following 12 months are projected to be more than 5 billion pounds of milk equivalent. The Secretary could increase the support rate by 50 cents on July 1, 1985, if necessary to assure an adequate supply of milk. These temporary support provisions expire on September 30, 1985.

Diversion Program.—Provides for a 15-month program beginning January 1, 1984, under which producers who agree to cut milk output by 5 to 30 percent below base levels would receive Federal diversion payments amounting to \$10 for each hundred pounds by

which production is held below the base. Includes safeguards to alleviate the impact on meat and poultry prices as a result of excessive sales of cows culled from dairy herds. To fund the diversion payment program, provides for deduction of 50 cents per hundred pounds on all milk sold commercially by farmers through March 31, 1985. Also, eliminates an assessment of \$1 per hundred pounds on all milk sold by producers which had been imposed by the Secretary under authority contained in the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981.

Research and promotion.—Establishes a producer-financed national program of promotion and research to help expand sales of dairy products, the program to be carried out through a National Dairy Promotion and Research Board of not less than 36 members. Provides for the program to be financed by assessments of 15 cents per hundred pounds of milk produced for commercial use, with credits of up to 10 cents per hundred pounds provided for payments to a State or regional promotion or nutrition education program.

Requires a referendum of producers within the 60-day period preceding September 30, 1985, to determine whether the national program of research and promotion should be continued. The program would be terminated if a majority of producers voting, who produced milk for commercial use, do not favor the program. Authorizes producer milk marketing cooperatives to vote on behalf of their members unless the producer elects to cast his own vote.

Reports.—Requires that the following reports be prepared and submitted to the House and Senate agriculture committees:

(1) By December 31, 1984, a report on recommended changes in the parity formula for milk to make it more consistent with modern production methods, and a report on the feasibility of imposing a limitation on the total payments a producer may receive under the dairy diversion program.

(2) By July 1 of each year, an annual report on activities carried out under the promotion order and an accounting of all funds received and disbursed.

(3) By April 15, 1985, a report on the effectiveness of the paid diversion program.

(4) By July 1, 1984, a report on the impact of applying nationally standards similar to the California standards for fluid milk as those standards relate to consumption trends, consumer prices, enforcement of minimum standards, uniformity of product quality, lower CCC purchases, multiple component pricing of producer milk, and nutritional augmentation.

Tobacco

Price support adjustments.—For the 1984 crop, provides for a freeze of the support price for Flue-cured tobacco at the 1982 level, and for Burley maintains the traditional support differential between Burley and Flue-cured. For the 1985 crop of Flue-cured, provides for a continuation of the support freeze unless costs increase more than 5 percent, in which case the support level would be determined based on the formula in current law. For 1986 and future years for Flue-cured tobacco, and for 1985 and future years for Burley, requires adjustments in supports up or down (from base levels) by the amounts determined by formulas contained in exist-

ing law. Authorizes the Secretary, at the request of the grower association, to reduce (by no more than 12 percent) the support prices for designated grades of Flue-cured tobacco which constitutes no more than 25 percent of the crop.

Lease and transfer of allotments and quotas.—Effective with the 1987 crop, provides for termination of the lease and transfer of Flue-cured tobacco allotments by their owners to other farms. Requires that for the 1985 and 1986 crops, lease-and-transfer agreements provide for lease payments after the crop has been marketed. For Burley tobacco, reduces the current 30,000-pound lease ceiling to 15,000 pounds and prohibits "fall leasing."

Imported tobacco inspection.—Requires, insofar as practicable, that all imported tobacco, except for cigar and oriental-type tobacco, be inspected for grade and quality as tobacco marketed through a warehouse in the United States is inspected for grade and quality, and requires that imported cigar and oriental tobaccos be accompanied by a certificate stating the kind and type of the tobacco and, in the case of cigar tobacco, that the tobacco will be used solely in the manufacture or production of cigars.

Other tobacco provisions.—Eliminates the so-called "double assessment" imposing assessments on the Flue-cured quota owner who rents his quota to another farmer and on the person who actually grows the crop. Extends until December 1, 1984 (from December 1, 1983) the final date for nonfarm owners of Flue-cured and Burley quotas to sell their quotas. Requires, beginning January 1, 1986, forfeiture of any Flue-cured quota assigned to a farm on which tobacco has not been planted (or considered planted) during at least 2 of the past 3 years.

Emergency feed assistance

Requires the Secretary of Agriculture to offer government-owned stocks of low-grade corn for sale at 75 percent of the current price support loan rate to farmers and ranchers in drought-stricken areas who (1) suffered enough drought damage to make them eligible for a Farmers Home Administration emergency disaster loan, and (2) are not able to get enough feed for their livestock through normal trade channels without undue financial hardship. Limits the purpose for which the corn may be sold to that of maintaining foundation herds of livestock and poultry.

Egg marketing orders

Authorizes the development and adoption by producers, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, of marketing orders under the terms of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement of 1973, for eggs and for poultry that produces commercial eggs. Also, authorizes the development of a marketing order to provide for research and promotion, including paid advertising for eggs.

Barter

Urges the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange, to the extent practicable under existing provisions of law, dairy products and other CCC-owned commodities for materials produced abroad. (Approved November 29, 1983).

Public Law 98-195 (S. 1503)

Requires that the Secretary of Agriculture, on behalf of the United States, release a condition applicable to 6.21 acres of land in the State of Delaware. The condition to be released provides that the 6.21 acres of land must be used for public purposes and, if it ceases to be so used, the land will revert to the United States.

The 6.21 acres of land that is the subject of this Act is land that had accreted to a larger parcel of land that had been previously conveyed by the United States to the State of Delaware subject to the above-stated condition. Under State law, the 6.21 acres of land that had accreted to the larger parcel also became State land. Under the Act, the condition will be released only upon certification by the Secretary of the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control that an area of wetlands, marsh, or shore lands within the State of Delaware, containing at least 6.21 acres, has been dedicated to public purposes. (Approved December 1, 1983.)

Public Law 98-201 (H.R. 2785)

Extends the authorization of appropriations to carry out the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act for 1 year, through September 30, 1984, at a level not to exceed \$64.2 million. Also extends the authority for the scientific advisory panel through September 30, 1987, and requires appointments, to the extent feasible, to ensure a multidisciplinary representation. (Approved December 2, 1983.)

Public Law 98-204 (H.R. 4252)

This Act makes several changes in the Food Stamp Program:

Suspends through September 30, 1985, the requirement (scheduled to take effect January 1, 1984) that nutrition assistance made available in Puerto Rico be in a form other than cash. The Act also directs the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a study of the nutrition assistance program in Puerto Rico, including (1) an assessment of the adequacy of the diets of those households receiving food assistance in the form of cash, rather than in a noncash form and (2) an assessment of the expenditure levels of such households for food.

Continues to require States to perform wage matching procedures. States that maintain quarterly unemployment compensation records will continue to use such records for wage matching purposes. States that do not have such data will use either Social Security Administration wage information or similar information available from other sources, as approved by the Secretary.

Makes adjustments with respect to certification periods for food stamp eligibility, monthly reporting of income, and prospective calculation of income. Specifically, the Act allows States to waive, with the approval of the Secretary, the existing requirement that the minimum certification period for food stamp households submitting monthly reports of income be 6 months. The Secretary can also waive the requirement that certain food stamp households not subject to monthly reporting requirements have 12 month maximum certification periods.

Allows any State, with the approval of the Secretary, to calculate household income for certain households on a prospective rather than a retrospective basis. Households eligible for this treatment are those that (1) are permitted to report household circumstances at specified intervals less frequent than monthly, (2) have no earned income and in which all adult members are elderly or disabled, or (3) are any other type of household, other than a migrant household, that is not required to report monthly or at less frequent intervals.

Authorizes the Secretary to permit State agencies to accept several forms of reporting to satisfy requirements for households reporting at specified less frequent intervals—i.e., those households not filing monthly reports. These forms of reporting could include recertifications conducted in accordance with section 11(e)(4) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977, in-person interviews conducted during a certification period, the filing of written reports, and such other means as are prescribed by the Secretary.

Provides that reports required to be filed monthly shall be the sole reporting requirement for the subject matter included in such reports, rather than the sole source for reporting all changes in circumstances for participating households. (Approved December 2, 1983.)

Public Law 98-213 (S. 589)

This Act authorizes \$15.5 million for capital improvement projects on Guam. In addition, the Act limits the application of the dairy assessment and diversion program to the 48 contiguous States for the period December 1, 1983, through May 31, 1984. (Approved December 8, 1983.)

Public Law 98-258 (Agricultural Programs Adjustment Act of 1984; H.R. 4072)

Commodity provisions

Wheat.—Freezes the target price for both the 1984 and 1985 crops at \$4.38 per bushel instead of \$4.45 and \$4.65, respectfully, as provided in the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981. Also increases the incentives for participation in the 1984 and 1985 wheat programs by requiring the Secretary of Agriculture to provide for not more than a 30 percent acreage reduction, of which 10 percent would be under the cash diversion program. Requires participation in the acreage reduction program as a condition of eligibility for program benefits. In addition, for the 1984 wheat crop, provides the option to producers to make a further 10 to 20 percent acreage reduction in return for payments in kind based on 85 percent of the farm program yield. Requires that the Secretary permit, at the request of the State ASC Committee, acreage diverted from production by producers participating in the program in the State to be devoted to hay and grazing on the same basis as producers who participated in the payment-in-kind program for the 1983 winter wheat crop.

Feed grains.—Freezes the target price for the 1985 crop of corn at \$3.03 a bushel, the 1984 level, instead of \$3.18, as provided in the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981. Also requires that if the Secre-

tary estimates that the corn carryover on September 30, 1985, would exceed 1.1 billion bushels, the Secretary must establish an acreage reduction program providing for a total acreage cutback of between 5 and 20 percent, of which the first 5 percent of the acreage reduction and one half of the reduction over 15 percent would be a paid diversion. Requires participation in the acreage reduction program as a condition of eligibility for program benefits. Also gives the Secretary discretion to make price support loans to producers who cut 1984 or 1985 crop corn for silage.

Upland cotton.—Freezes the target price for the 1985 crop of upland cotton at 81 cents a pound, the 1984 level, instead of 86 cents per pound, as provided in the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981. Requires for the 1985 crop that if the Secretary estimates the upland cotton carryover on July 31, 1985, would exceed 3.7 million bales, the Secretary must provide for a reduction in acreage of at least 5 percent, with land diversion payments made for the first 5 percent of the acreage reduction and any reduction above 25 percent. The diversion payment rate would be 27.5 cents per pound, except that the diversion payment rate would be 30 cents per pound if the Secretary estimates that the upland cotton carryover on July 31, 1985, would exceed 4.1 million bales, and the payment rate would be 35 cents per pound if carryover would exceed 4.7 million bales. Requires participation in the reduction program as a condition of eligibility for program benefits.

Rice.—Freezes the target price for the 1985 crop of rice at \$11.90 per hundredweight, the 1984 level, instead of \$12.40, as provided in the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981. Requires that if the Secretary estimates that the rice carryover on July 31, 1985, would exceed 25 million hundredweight, the Secretary must provide for an acreage reduction program of at least 25 percent, under which payments would be made for any reductions above 20 percent. The diversion payment rate would be \$2.70 per hundredweight. If it is estimated that the carryover would exceed 35 million hundredweight, the payment rate would be \$3.25 per hundredweight, and if it is estimated that the carryover would exceed 42.5 million hundredweight, the payment rate would be \$3.50 per hundredweight. Requires participation in the reduction program as a condition of eligibility for program benefits.

Advance Payments.—Requires that, for the 1984 and 1985 crops of wheat, and for the 1985 crops of feed grains, cotton, and rice, whenever a land diversion payment program is in effect, the Secretary must make available to farmers not less than 50 percent of the diversion payments at the time they enroll in the program.

Agricultural exports

Expresses the sense of Congress that the President should request an additional \$325 million in appropriations for the programs under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480) and that the Secretary should increase funding for the Export Credit Guarantee Program by at least \$1.6 billion and for the direct export credit programs by \$100 million. These figures had earlier been agreed upon with the Administration as a part of the compromise on the bill.

Amends section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 to authorize the Secretary to donate wheat (in addition to dairy products which had already been authorized) to needy persons in foreign countries under title II of Public Law 480 to supplement the funds appropriated for such title II program. Authorizes wheat and dairy products to be sold or bartered, as approved by the Secretary, if the sales or barter are incidental to the donation, or the proceeds are used to finance local distribution of the donated commodities, or the sales and barter are carried out by intergovernmental organizations to which the donations had been made and such activity is part of their normal programming procedures.

Also authorizes a 2-year pilot program for the barter of CCC-owned dairy products for 40,000 metric tons of ultra-high temperature processed fluid milk, such milk to be donated for the assistance of needy persons overseas.

Credit

Natural Disaster Emergency Loans.—Requires the Secretary to accept applications for natural disaster emergency loans within an 8-month period after the disaster declaration and requires the Secretary to make natural disaster emergency loans available to producers who live in countries contiguous to countries in which farming operations have been found to be substantially affected by a natural disaster.

Economic emergency loans.—Requires that the Secretary make available \$310 million in insured FmHA economic emergency loans to eligible loan applicants in fiscal year 1984. The Secretary is also authorized to make available additional insured FmHA loans to eligible loan applicants in an aggregate amount of \$290 million.

Operating loans.—Extends the maximum repayment period for consolidated or rescheduled FMHA operating loans to 15 years instead of the previous 7-year period; requires that the interest rate on the remaining balance of any insured farm loan that is deferred, consolidated, or rescheduled be the lower of the original rate or the current rate; and requires that, in fiscal year 1984, at least 20 percent of FmHA insured farm operating and farm ownership loans be made available to low-income, limited-resource borrowers.

Conflict of interest.—Prohibits any employee of the Department of Agriculture who acts on or reviews an application for an FmHA real-estate loan from acquiring directly or indirectly any interest in such land for a 3-year period, with certain exceptions for former members of a county committee.

Timber crops.—Authorizes the Secretary to carry out a program to amortize delinquent FmHA loans from future revenues generated by timber crops planted on lands (1) that were previously used to produce commodities or pasture and (2) that are subject to an FmHA lien. (Approved April 10, 1984.)

Public Law 98-273 (H.R. 3867)

Amends the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act to provide increased protection for sellers of perishable agricultural commodities when buyers fail to pay for the commodities by creating a stat-

utory trust (for the benefit of the sellers) in certain assets of buyers under certain circumstances. Specifically, the Act—

Requires commission merchants, dealers, and brokers under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, to hold in trust for the benefit of unpaid suppliers or sellers of perishable agricultural commodities any such commodities received by the commission merchant, dealer, or broker, all inventories of food or other products derived from such commodities, and any receivables or proceeds from the sale of such commodities or products.

Provides that the unpaid seller or supplier will lose the benefits of the trust unless such person gives written notice of an intent to preserve the benefits of the trust. The notice must be given to the commission merchant, dealer, or broker and to the Secretary of Agriculture within certain time periods. (Approved May 7, 1984.)

Public Law 98-284 (H.R. 2733)

Retitles the Native Latex Commercialization and Economic Development Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-592) as the Critical Agricultural Materials Act and extends the retitled Act through September 30, 1988. The Act broadens the guayule research and development program to a more generic program that includes other agricultural crops having the potential to produce materials of national strategic or industrial importance. (Approved May 16, 1984.)

NOTE.—As reported by the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, H.R. 2733 also adjusted target prices for the 1984 and 1985 crops of wheat, corn, cotton, and rice, required the Secretary of Agriculture to use \$300 million of Commodity Credit Corporation funds in fiscal years 1984 and 1985 for agricultural export assistance, and required the Secretary to solicit bids to purchase cotton to carry out the 1983 payment-in-kind program.

Public Law 98-321 (Wisconsin Wilderness Act of 1984; H.R. 3578)

Designates approximately 24,339 acres as wilderness areas in the Chequamegon and Nicolet National Forests in the State of Wisconsin.

Contains standard "release-sufficiency" language. As agreed to early in 1984, this language provided that, with respect to National Forest System lands in any State, the final environmental statement under the Department of Agriculture's second roadless area review and evaluation (RARE II) shall not be subject to judicial review. The language also provides that, with respect to lands in the State reviewed under RARE II and roadless areas of less than 5,000 acres, the RARE II review shall be an adequate consideration of such lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and the lands shall be reviewed for the wilderness option when the initial land management plans are revised (ordinarily on a 10-year cycle or at least every 15 years) but need not be reviewed earlier. The language also provides that such lands that were reviewed in the final environmental impact statement or otherwise referenced in the Act and not designated as wilderness shall be managed for multiple use and need not be managed to protect

their suitability for wilderness designation prior to or during revision of the initial plans. Absent express authorization by Congress, there is to be no further statewide roadlines area review and evaluation of National Forest System Lands. (Approved June 19, 1984.)

Public Law 98-322 (Vermont Wilderness Act of 1984; H.R. 4198)

Designates approximately 41,260 acres as wilderness areas in the Green Mountain National Forest in the State of Vermont.

Contains "release/sufficiency" language similar to that in the Wisconsin Wilderness Act of 1984.

Designates approximately 36,400 acres in the Green Mountain National Forest as the White Rocks National Recreation Area. (Approved June 19, 1984.)

Public Law 98-323 (New Hampshire Wilderness Act of 1984; H.R. 3921)

Designates approximately 77,000 acres as wilderness areas in the White Mountain National Forest in the State of New Hampshire.

Contains "release-sufficiency" language similar to that in the Wisconsin Wilderness Act of 1984.

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase approximately 4,000 acres of land contiguous to the White Mountain National Forest which, if purchased, would be added to that forest.

Designates a segment of the Wildcat Brook in New Hampshire for study as a wild and scenic river. (Approved June 19, 1984.)

Public Law 98-324 (North Carolina Wilderness Act of 1984; H.R. 3960)

Designates approximately 68,750 acres as wilderness areas in the national forests in the State of North Carolina.

Contains "release/sufficiency" language similar to that in the Wisconsin Wilderness Act of 1984.

Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to review, during preparation of the initial land management plans, certain lands in the Pisgah and Nantahala National Forests, North Carolina, as to their suitability for preservation as wilderness and to administer such lands to maintain their presently existing wilderness character and potential until Congress determines otherwise.

Provides that the entire Craggy Mountain wilderness study area shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of this Act governing wilderness study areas. (Approved June 19, 1984.)

Public Law 98-403 (S. 2085)

Amends the Cotton Statistics and Estimates Act, effective for fiscal year 1985 through 1988, to—

Extend the directive to the Secretary of Agriculture to make cotton classification services available to producers and to charge fees for such services;

Require that the fees charged and the proceeds of sales of cotton samples cover, as nearly as practicable, the costs of the services provided;

Limit any increase in fees (except fees for special services provided at the request of the producer) from one year to the next;

Provide that cotton samples shall become the property of the United States and shall be sold without regard to the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949;

Direct that fees collected, late payment penalties received, proceeds from the sales of samples, and interest earned on investment of such funds be credited to the applicable current appropriations account; and

Authorize the investment of such funds in insured or fully collateralized interest-bearing accounts or in United States debt instruments.

Also amends the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to (1) require that user fees collected for voluntary grading services performed under that Act, together with late payment penalties, proceeds from sales of samples, and interest on such funds, be credited to the applicable trust fund account and (2) authorize the investment of such funds in the manner specified above under the Cotton Statistics and Estimates Act. (Approved August 28, 1984.)

Public Law 98-412 (H.J. Res. 600)

Establishes a National Commission on Agricultural Trade and Export Policy to conduct a study of agriculture-related trade and export policies, programs, and practices of the United States and the manner in which they can be improved to better develop, maintain, and expand markets for United States agricultural exports.

Provides for the Commission to be composed of 35 members: 3 nonvoting members to be selected by the President from the Executive branch; 10 voting members to be selected each by the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House from private citizens to represent industries directly affected by agriculture-related trade; and the balance to be voting members consisting of the chairmen and ranking minority members of the House Committee on Agriculture, the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the House Committee on Ways and Means, and the Senate Committee on Finance.

Requires the Commission to submit to the President and Congress an initial report by March 31, 1985, interim reports as requested by the chairmen of the relevant congressional committees, and the final report by July 1, 1986.

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, after appointment of the Commission members, to receive contributions from persons, groups, and entities in the United States to cover Commission expenses, but limits contributions from any one source to not in excess of 5 percent of the Commission's budget. As a backup, authorizes the Secretary to use Commodity Credit Corporation funds to pay the expenses of the Commission in an amount not to exceed \$1,000,000. Requires the Secretary, and authorizes the heads of other executive agencies and the General Accounting Office, upon request, to furnish the Commission with support personnel on a nonreimbursable basis.

Provides for termination of the Commission 60 days after transmission of its final report. (Approved August 30, 1984.)

Public Law 98-469 (H.R. 5221)

Amends the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 and the United States Grain Standards Act as follows:

Extends, for the 4-year period beginning October 1, 1984, authority for the Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) to charge user fees to cover its costs of official inspection and weighing and its costs of supervision of designated official agencies and State agencies that have been delegated authority to perform inspection and weighing.

Authorizes, for the period beginning with the date of enactment of this Act and ending September 30, 1988, sums collected by the Administrator under the Federal Grain Inspection Act to be invested in insured or fully collateralized interest-bearing accounts or in United States Government debt instruments.

Extends, for the 4-year period beginning October 1, 1984, the limitation on spending for administrative and supervisory costs for inspection and weighing (excluding costs of standardization, compliance, and foreign monitoring activities) and increases, beginning October 1, 1984, the cap on such costs from 35 percent to 40 percent of the total costs for all FGIS activities.

Extends, for the 4-year period beginning October 1, 1984, the authorization for appropriations for expenses of FGIS not covered by user fees and sales of samples.

Extends, for the 4-year period beginning October 1, 1984, the requirement for an advisory committee to advise the Administrator of FGIS on implementation of the United States Grain Standards Act.

Prohibits the Secretary of Agriculture from establishing a new class of wheat designated "Red Wheat" as proposed in the Federal Register on January 13, 1984. (Approved October 11, 1984.)

Public Law 98-478 (Federal Timber Contract Payment Modification Act; H.R. 2838)

Requires the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to allow purchasers of federally-owned timber, upon payment of a buy-out charge, to return to the Federal Government a volume of a purchaser's timber contracts (up to 55 percent of the timber under contract or 200 million board feet) if the contracts had been bid prior to January 1, 1982.

Provides for release of the purchaser from further obligation to cut or remove timber under such contracts upon payment or arrangement for payment of the buy-out charge, which may range from a minimum of \$10 per thousand board feet of volume bought out to a maximum of 30 percent of the contract overbid, based on the purchaser's loss as a percentage of his new book worth.

Authorizes extended payment of the buy-out charge over a 5-year period by timber purchasers who are unable to obtain sufficient credit elsewhere to finance the buy-out charge; in such event, a 5 percent downpayment is required, with the balance to be paid quarterly with interest on the unpaid balance charged at a rate adjusted to the current cost of money to the Government.

Limits the volume of federally-owned timber that may be sold in Forest Service Region 6 (Oregon and Washington) during specified

future years. Such maximum annual sales volume could not exceed 5.2 billion board feet of net merchantable saw timber and the maximum volume under contract at the end of each fiscal year could not exceed 12.3 billion board feet.

Ratifies the President's multisale extension program of July 28, 1983, that applied to timber contracts bid prior to January 1, 1982.

Requires that future bids for timber contracts be monitored to assure that bidders will be able to perform the contracts as required if awarded a contract, and further requires the Secretary of Agriculture to obtain a cash down payment when new contracts are executed and periodic payments over the life of the contract.

Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to waive, in whole or in part, Forest Service special use permit fees for nonprofit organizations, such as Boy Scout camps, if they perform services on Forest Service lands that yield a public benefit. (Approved October 16, 1984.)

Public Law 98-487 (H.R. 5223)

Amends the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act to broaden the current exemption from Federal inspection for restaurants to include the operations of central kitchens, if the central kitchens prepare meat and poultry products that are served in meals or as entrees only to customers at restaurants owned by the same person that owns the central kitchen.

Continues to subject restaurant central kitchens to certain record keeping requirements of the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act to provide the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to enter restaurant central kitchens and inspect facilities, inventory, and records. Also provides the Secretary the authority to impose Federal inspection requirements for a restaurant central kitchen if the Secretary determines that sanitary conditions or processing procedures of the facility are causing products to be adulterated. (Approved October 17, 1984.)

Public Law 98-488 (H.R. 5513)

Designates the Delta States Research Center of the United States Department of Agriculture at Stoneville, Mississippi, as the Jamie Whitten Delta States Research Center. (Approved October 17, 1984.)

Public Law 98-495 (S. 566)

Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to release, with respect to tracts of land of 1.99 and 22.715 acres located in Sumter County, South Carolina, the condition contained in the deed conveying the tracts to the South Carolina State Forestry Commission that the land conveyed must be used for public purposes and shall revert back to the United States should the land cease to be used for such purposes.

Directs the Secretary to release such condition (1) if the Commission agrees that the 1.99-acre tract will not be sold, leased, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of except to the Tiverton Baptist Church of Sumter, South Carolina, and the proceeds of such disposal are deposited in an account open to inspection by the Secretary and are used exclusively for public purposes, and (2) if the 22.715-

acre tract is exchanged for a tract of land of at least equal value (consisting of approximately 45.43 acres in Sumter County) that will be conveyed to the Commission to be used exclusively for public purposes.

Authorizes the South Carolina State Forestry Commission subsequent to any release executed by the Secretary, to apply to the Secretary of the Interior to acquire all the mineral interests of the United States in the foregoing tracts of land in return for payment of the Government's administrative costs involved in the conveyance of such mineral interests, plus either \$1, if the land has no mineral value, or the fair market value of such mineral interests, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior. (Approved October 19, 1984.)

Public Law 98-514 (Georgia Wilderness Act of 1984; S. 2773)

Designates approximately 14,439 acres as wilderness areas in the Chattahoochee National Forest in the State of Georgia.

Contains "release/sufficiency" language similar to that in the Wisconsin Wilderness Act of 1984.

Excludes from the release provision various areas within the Chattahoochee National Forest and provides that such areas must be considered for all uses, including wilderness, during preparation of a forest plan for the Chattahoochee National Forest. (Approved October 19, 1984.)

Public Law 98-515 (Mississippi National Forest Wilderness Act of 1984; S. 2808)

Designates approximately 5,500 acres as wilderness areas in the De Soto National Forest in the State of Mississippi.

Contains "release/sufficiency" language similar to that in the Wisconsin Wilderness Act of 1984. (Approved October 19, 1984.)

Public Law 98-526 (H.R. 5183)

Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer approximately 52 acres of National Forest System land to Craig County, Virginia, on payment to the Secretary of the fair market value of the property. (Approved October 19, 1984.)

Public Law 98-527 (H.R. 5184)

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a voluntary cooperative salinity control program for the purpose of reducing watershed erosion and improving onfarm water management on non-Federal lands and Department of Agriculture lands within the Colorado River Basin. Under the program, the Secretary would provide technical and cost-sharing assistance to individual or groups of landowners, irrigation districts, canal companies, and local governments to carry out conservation measures to accomplish the objectives of the program. The participants with the Secretary would pay a minimum of 30 percent of the cost of the erosion control and water management program, unless such a payment requirement would result in the failure to proceed with needed onfarm measures.

Authorizes any necessary annual appropriations and directs the Secretary to report to Congress by January 1, 1988, and at 5-year

intervals thereafter, on any program carried out under this Act. (Approved October 30, 1984.)

Public Law 98-571 (H.R. 3150)

Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the Sabine River Authority of Texas (the Authority) approximately 31,000 acres of land inundated by the Toledo Bend Reservoir, and a total of approximately 118 acres of other land owned by the United States adjacent to the reservoir.

Retains in the United States any subsurface rights it now owns in the lands to be conveyed to the Authority.

Provides that the lands conveyed to the Authority will revert to the United States if the Authority puts such lands to uses other than for purposes of the Toledo Bend Project.

Directs the Authority, in exchange for the conveyance of lands described above, to convey to the United States approximately 586 acres of land at the shoreline of the reservoir and adjacent to national forest lands and to pay the United States the sum of \$650,000.

Directs the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (the Commission) to waive charges for use of Federal lands that are part of the Toledo Bend Project if it finds that such lands will be conveyed as provided above, the Secretary notifies the Commission that the United States will have received the full market value for the conveyance as specified in the Act, and the Commission determines that such value includes the full value of the land use charge waiver, taking into account the Commission's prior decision waiving such charges.

Provides that the conveyances otherwise required by the Act shall not be made if the Commission does not make such determination. (Approved October 30, 1984.)

Public Law 98-574 (Texas Wilderness Act of 1984; H.R. 3788)

Designates approximately 34,346 acres as wilderness areas in the national forests in the State of Texas.

Encourages the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire, by exchange or purchase, additional lands to be included in the Indian Mounds, Upland Island, or Little Lake Creek wilderness areas.
Contains "release/sufficiency" language similar to that in the Wisconsin Wilderness Act of 1984.

Entitles any purchaser under an existing timber sale contract within the boundaries of the Indian Mounds, Upland Island, or Little Lake Creek wilderness areas to enter into an agreement with the Secretary to cancel the contract without payment of damages by either party. (Approved October 30, 1984.)

Public Law 98-578 (Tennessee Wilderness Act of 1984; H.R. 4263)

Designates approximately 24,942 acres as wilderness areas in the Cherokee National Forest in the State of Tennessee.

Contains "release/sufficiency" language similar to that in the Wisconsin Wilderness Act of 1984.

Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to review, during preparation of the initial land management plan for the Cherokee Nation-

al Forest, the suitability for preservation as wilderness certain lands in such Forest comprising approximately 7,800 acres.

Directs that the Little Frog wilderness study area be administered so as to maintain its presently existing wilderness character and potential until Congress determines otherwise. (Approved October 30, 1984.)

Public Law 98-585 (Pennsylvania Wilderness Act of 1984; H.R. 5076)

Designates approximately 9,705 acres as wilderness areas in the Allegheny National Forest in the State of Pennsylvania.

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire by purchase, donation, or exchange, and with the consent of the owner, lands and interests in lands within the designated wilderness areas as the Secretary deems necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act, and authorizes the appropriation of not more than \$2 million for the purpose of acquiring such lands and interests therein.

Contains "release/sufficiency" language similar to that in the Wisconsin Wilderness Act of 1984.

Designates approximately 23,100 acres of lands in the Allegheny National Forest as the Allegheny National Recreation Area. (Approved October 30, 1984)

Public Law 98-586 (Virginia Wilderness Act of 1984; H.R. 5121)

Designates approximately 55,984 acres as wilderness areas in the national forests in the State of Virginia.

Contains "release/sufficiency" language similar to that in the Wisconsin Wilderness Act of 1984.

Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to review the suitability for preservation as wilderness of approximately 25,075 acres in the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests in the State of Virginia.

Directs that the wilderness study areas shall, until Congress determines otherwise, be administered so as to maintain their presently existing wilderness character and potential.

Directs the Secretary, in consultation with the Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Virginia, to evaluate and report to Congress on the effects of a proposed industrial development site at Covington, Virginia, on the wilderness study areas in the bill. (Approved October 30, 1984.)

Public Law 98-590 (Honey Research, Promotion, and Consumer Information Act; H.R. 5358)

Provides authority for a program under which honey producers, handlers, and importers may finance, through a self-assessment, a nationally coordinated research, promotion, and consumer information program designated to expand their markets for honey.

Provides that the rate of assessment begin at 1 cent per pound and that the rate may be increased in increment of one-half cent per pound per year, up to maximum total assessment of 4 cents per pound. Authorizes refunds of assessments to be obtained by domestic producers and by importers, however, the amount of money refunded to importers, as a percentage of money paid in assessments by importers, shall not exceed the amount of money refunded to

domestic producers, as a percentage of money paid in assessments by domestic producers.

Requires as a condition for commencement of the program that two-thirds of the producers and importers voting, or a majority of the producers and importers voting (if such majority produced and imported two-thirds of the total honey produced and imported) approve the program in a referendum. (Approved October 30, 1984.)

Public Law 98-623 (H.R. 6342)

The portion of this Act over which the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry has jurisdiction—

Authorizes appropriations to carry out the National Aquaculture Act 1980 for each of the fiscal years 1984 and 1985 as follows:

- (1) Department of Agriculture—\$2,000,000;
- (2) Department of Commerce—\$2,000,000;
- (3) Department of the Interior—\$1,000,000.

Approved November 8, 1984.

B. Bills Vetoed

H.R. 3564

Would require the Secretary of Agriculture to announce the feed grain acreage limitation program for the 1984 crop of feed grains by September 30, 1983, and for the 1985 crop by September 30, 1984. Would also require an announcement of the wheat acreage limitation program for the 1985 crop of wheat by July 1, 1984. (Vetoed August 12, 1983.)

S.J. Res. 149

Would provide for a temporary suspension of the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture under the milk price support program, to impose a second 50-cent per hundredweight deduction from the proceeds of the sale of all milk marketed commercially in the United States, as was authorized under the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 for the period beginning April 1, 1983, if CCC purchases of surplus milk were expected to be at least 7.5 billion pounds. (Vetoed August 23, 1983.)

C. Bills Passed Both Senate and House—Conference Not Completed
S. 663 (Highly Erodible Land Conservation Act of 1983)

As passed by the Senate, the bill would—

Make any person who produces an agricultural commodity on highly erodible land ineligible (as to all of that commodity produced by such person on the highly erodible land) for Federal price support, income assistance, or production adjustment payments; Commodity Credit Corporation storage facility loans; Federal crop insurance; disaster payments; or new Farmers Home Administration loans, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that the loan proceeds will contribute to excessive erosion of highly erodible land.

Not apply to any highly erodible land that was cultivated during any of the 1973 through 1983 crop years; to any crop produced on highly erodible land using an approved conservation system; to any

crop planted before, or during any crop year beginning before, the bill's enactment; or to any Farmers Home Administration loan or Commodity Credit Corporation storage facility loan that was made prior to the bill's enactment. The bill also would provide (1) that Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation county committees would be used in its administration, (2) that the Secretary must establish an appeal procedure to review adverse land classifications, and (3) that the Secretary must, as soon as possible, complete soil classification surveys on all unclassified lands. (Passed the Senate November 18, 1983; passed the House May 8, 1984.)

D. Bills Passed by Senate—Not Acted on by House

S. 1643 (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee Act of 1984)

As passed by the Senate, the bill would—

Amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to permit an Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation county committee, by majority vote, to petition the Secretary of Agriculture to change the number of local areas in a county. The Secretary would be directed to make such change, except that the number of such areas (from which ASC committees are elected) may not be larger than the number of areas that existed as of December 31, 1980.

Provide for 3-year terms for local committees.

Require a local committee to meet at least once a year and at such other times as directed by the county committee, with the approval of the State committee.

Limit payment of compensation and travel expenses to four meetings of the local committees.

Prescribe local committees duties and require the Secretary to provide local committees information on changes in Federal laws affecting agricultural programs.

Expand the Secretary's authority to use local and county committees in carrying out Department of Agriculture programs.

Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to require the Secretary to pay: (1) travel expenses for members of State, county and local committees; and (2) hourly compensation for work actually performed by members of county committees (at GS-11 rate) and by members of local committees (at GS-9 rate). (Passed Senate June 29, 1984. A similar bill (H.R. 3746) was reported by the House Committee on Agriculture but was not acted on by the House.)

E. Bills Reported—Did Not Pass Senate

S. 17 (Domestic Commodity Distribution and Food Assistance Act)

The bill would—

Establish a 2-year program under which commodities acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation, which the Secretary of Agriculture determines are in excess of quantities needed to carry out domestic donation programs, meet other domestic obligations (including payment-in-kind acreage diversion programs), and meet international market development and food aid commitments, shall be made available free of charge for use by eligible recipient agencies.

Define eligible recipient agencies to include public and nonprofit organizations (designated by the States or the Secretary and approved by the Secretary) that administer (1) activities and projects that provide emergency food assistance to needy persons, including low-income and unemployed persons; (2) school lunch programs, summer camps for children, and other child nutrition programs providing food service; (3) nutrition projects for the elderly; (4) activities and projects supported under section 4 of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973; (5) activities of charitable institutions, to the extent that needy persons are served; and (6) disaster relief programs.

Require that commodities be made available in a form suitable for institutional use, or in a form suitable for home use if requested by certain organizations providing emergency food assistance, with the Commodity Credit Corporation to pay the costs of processing and packaging the commodities into such forms.

Authorize up to 500,000 metric tons of wheat in the food security wheat reserve to be used under this program, provided that any wheat so used be replaced in accordance with the provisions of current law before October 1, 1984.

Require the Secretary, as expeditiously as possible, to provide the commodities made available, in quantities that can be used without waste, to designated State agencies for subsequent distribution to eligible recipient agencies, except that the Secretary may make commodities available directly to recipient agencies.

Require State agencies, as expeditiously as possible, to distribute commodities received from the Secretary to eligible recipient agencies in the quantities requested by those agencies, except that, if a State agency is unable to satisfy all requests for a particular commodity, the State agency must give priority to organizations that provide emergency food assistance to needy persons, including low-income and unemployed persons.

Limit the amount of funds that may be used to carry out the program to not more than \$100 million for each of the fiscal years 1983 and 1984, plus an amount equal to those storage and spoilage cost that the Secretary estimates would have been incurred in each fiscal year but for the program; the cost of the commodities distributed would not count against this limit.

Require the Secretary to estimate and publish the types and quantities of commodities that are likely to be made available under the program.

Require the Secretary to encourage the consumption of commodities made available under any program administered by the Secretary by making agreements with private companies under which commodities would be processed into end food products for use by eligible recipient agencies, with the processing costs to be borne by the recipient agencies.

Require the Secretary to obtain assurances that (1) recipient agencies will provide the commodities received to persons served by the agencies and will not diminish their food purchases because of these donations and (2) commodity donations will not displace commercial sales of the commodities or their products.

Specify that the provisions of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 generally prohibiting the distribution of federally donated foods to

households in jurisdictions where the Food Stamp Program is in operation do not apply to this commodity distribution program.

Provide that commodities distributed under the bill will not be considered income or resources for any purposes under any Federal, State, or local law.

Make fraudulent misuse of commodities received under the bill subject to criminal penalties.

Amend section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 to give the Secretary discretionary authority to provide surplus Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of commodities to public or nonprofit post secondary schools, penal institutions, and Veterans Administration medical care facilities. (Reported March 9, 1983. Many of the provisions of this bill were subsequently included in the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 (Public Laws 98-8 and 98-92).)

S. 24 (Emergency Agricultural Credit Act of 1983)

The bill would provide emergency credit assistance to farmers through the Farmers Home Administration as follows:

Loan deferrals.—Require the Secretary of Agriculture, during a specified period of time, to (1) permit family farmers with economic emergency loans or farm loans made under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, on request, to defer principal and interest repayments on the loans, and (2) forgo foreclosure of the loans, if the borrower can show, to the satisfaction of the Secretary, that he has followed good management practices, is temporarily unable to continue making payments on the loan due to circumstances beyond his control, and has a reasonable chance of repayment of the loan after deferral.

Require that the Secretary, after a period of deferral ends, make available to the borrower procedures for consolidation, rescheduling, or reamortization of the loan at an interest rate that is the lower of (1) the interest rate on the original loan or (2) the current rate being charged by the Secretary for loans of the same type. The Secretary would also have to promulgate regulations providing for notification to borrowers of the deferral provisions, procedures for using the deferral provisions, and appeal procedures.

Require that, for any farm loan (other than a guaranteed loan) deferred, consolidated, rescheduled, or reamortized by the Secretary under authorities other than those contained in the bill, the interest rate for the remaining balance and term of the original loan or (2) the current rate being charged by the Secretary for loans of the same type.

Farm operating loans.—Raise the borrowing limits for farm operating loans from \$100,000 to \$300,000 for insured loans and from \$200,000 to \$400,000 for guaranteed loans.

Authorize the Secretary to consolidate or reschedule farm operating loans for payment over a period not to exceed 15 years.

Limited resource borrowers.—Require that not less than 20 percent of the amounts authorized for insured farm ownership and operating loans be made available for low-income, limited-resource borrowers.

Economic emergency loans.—Extend the discretionary economic emergency loan program for farmers to September 30, 1984. (Reported March 18, 1983.)

S. 822 (Agricultural Export Equity and Market Expansion Act of 1983)

As reported by the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, the bill would—

Sales of dairy products.—Require the Secretary of Agriculture to sell for export at least 150,000 metric tons of Commodity Credit Corporation dairy stocks in each of the fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985. These stocks may not be sold for less than the minimum prices established in the International Dairy Arrangement under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In addition, the bill would require the Secretary to use CCC funds equal to at least one-half the proceeds of the dairy sales for export assistance to equalize the price and credit subsidies of other nations.

Export assistance.—Require the Secretary to use at least \$90 million of CCC funds for price and credit subsidies for exports of high-value or value-added products. Of that money, \$20 million must be used for poultry and egg assistance, \$15 million for raisins, and \$5 million for canned fruit.

Export payment-in-kind.—Establish an export payment-in-kind program under which Commodity Credit Corporation stocks may be tendered at no cost to exporters, users, and foreign purchasers to encourage foreign market development for U.S. commodities. Safeguards written into the bill would protect domestic users, normal marketings, and prevent resales of commodities outside of the receiving countries. Authorize the Secretary, in fiscal years 1983 and 1984, to use up to 1½ million tons of wheat from the food security wheat reserve to carry out an export PIK program for wheat, with any wheat used from the reserve to be replenished by September 30, 1984, in accordance with the requirements of current law.

Donation and barter of Commodity Credit Corporation stocks.—Broaden the current authority to donate CCC dairy stocks to needy persons in foreign countries to include donations of other CCC agricultural commodities. Also, would authorize the use of CCC commodities to increase the level of agricultural exports under the Public Law 480 program. These CCC commodities would be in addition to the levels of commodities programed under Public Law 480.

Require the Secretary of Agriculture to use CCC commodities to barter for strategic and critical materials, specifically, petroleum products when the level of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve falls below the level mandated by law.

Cargo preference laws.—Provide that the cargo preference laws do not apply to future export PIK sales and blended credit program sales.

Trade agreements.—Express congressional support for the President to enter into a multiyear grain sales agreement with the Soviet Union. In addition, the bill would require the Secretary to provide reports to Congress on the growth of and prospects for bilateral agricultural trade agreements and their impact on trade, and on the use of export subsidies by other countries.

Public Law 480.—Amend the Public Law 480 Food for Peace program to require the President to consider the benefits of providing processed and protein-fortified products in the administration of title II of Public Law 480. The President is to assure that approximately 55 to 60 percent of the total tonnage of commodities donated under title II will be processed and protein-fortified products.

With regard to Food for Development Programs carried out under title III of Public Law 480, the bill would require the President to consider using the expertise of U.S. non-profit voluntary agencies and cooperatives, and increase the minimum required level for title II projects from 15 percent to approximately 17 to 20 percent of the title I agreements.

Economic Support Fund.—Require the President to use not less than 35 percent of the funds appropriated under the Economic Support Fund and made available for commodity import programs for the purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities and products, with at least one half of the commodities purchased to be processed or value-added products.

Extra long staple cotton.—Remove certain restrictions on the sale of CCC stocks of extra long staple cotton to maintain and expand export and domestic markets for such cotton.

Other provisions.—Express the sense of Congress that (1) not less than \$1 billion should be made available to the Agricultural Export Credit Revolving Fund; (2) funding for the market development and cooperator programs of the Foreign Agricultural Service should be increased; and (3) the number of U.S. Agricultural Trade Offices overseas should be increased. (Reported March 16, 1983.)

S. 1101

As reported by the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, the bill would—

Amend the National Aquaculture Act of 1980 to authorize appropriations for purposes of carrying out the provisions of the Act. The amounts of the appropriations would be \$2 million for the Department of Agriculture, \$2 million for the Department of Commerce, and \$1 million for the Department of the Interior for each of the fiscal years 1984, 1985, and 1986.

Make the Secretary of Agriculture the Federal official primarily responsible for certain of the activities carried out under the provisions of the National Aquaculture Act of 1980.

Provide that the Secretary of Agriculture, or his designee, would serve as the permanent chairman of the aquaculture coordinating group, identified as the Joint Subcommittee on Aquaculture, established under the National Aquaculture Act of 1980. (Reported July 20, 1983. The authorization of appropriations for fiscal years 1984 and 1985 was included in Public Law 98-623.)

S. 1300 (Rural Electrification and Telephone Revolving Fund Self-Sufficiency Act of 1984)

The bill would—

Convert the long-term notes (that were issued to the U.S. Treasury to obtain funds to loan to electric and telephone cooperatives) to equity capital of the Rural Electrification and Telephone Revolv-

ing Fund, rather than leaving these notes in their current status as obligations to be repaid to the U.S. Treasury.

Eliminate the current statutory 5 percent "standard" rate of interest charged in the electric and telephone loan programs and require that the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) establish a "standard" rate of interest (not less than 5 percent) that will produce anticipated interest income (including any moneys appropriated to the fund) that is equal to the total anticipated interest expenses on all outstanding obligations of the fund.

Expand the eligibility for REA insured "special rate loans to enable more electric and telephone cooperative borrowers to obtain such loans and require that the REA Administrator make loans to all borrowers that satisfy the statutory criteria for such loans. The bill gives the Administrator discretion to set the "special" interest rate, but the Administrator may set the rate no lower than 2 percent nor higher than one-half the "standard" interest rate.

Require that the REA Administrator establish a reserve to cover the cost of loans made at the "special" rate of interest and put into the reserve an amount equal to 1 percent of the preceding fiscal year's principal and interest payments. If the Administrator determines, as of the end of the fiscal year, that the reserve is inadequate to cover the projected 50-year costs of the "special" rate loans, he must so notify the Secretary of Agriculture, who must then seek an appropriation to cover the deficiency. The bill also requires that each loan made at the "special" rate of interest be reviewed by the Administrator every 5 years and that the rate of interest be adjusted to the then current "standard" rate if the borrower no longer qualifies for the "special" rate.

Provide that the loan criteria and ratios applicable to supplemental financing for insured electrification loans that were in effect on July 15, 1982, be maintained during any fiscal year in which the minimum electrification loan level is established by law at less than \$1 billion

Require that the REA Administrator, for the purpose of assisting borrowers in improving their financial condition, guarantee loans made by any lender or legally organized lending agency approved by the Administrator for any purpose provided in the Act and for refinancing assistance.

Authorize the REA Administrator, after obtaining the prior approval of the President of the Federal Financing Bank, to repurchase, without penalty, any outstanding certificate of beneficial ownership having a remaining term of 7 years or more, when the rate of interest on the certificate of beneficial ownership exceeds the current rate of interest on new certificates by at least 1 percentage point.

Require that the REA Administrator accommodate or subordinate liens or mortgages at the request of the borrower for any purpose that would improve the efficiency, effectiveness, or financial stability of the borrower, upon a finding that the borrower has, or will have, the ability to repay its existing and proposed indebtedness.

Revise the definition of the term "telephone service" (1) to specifically include the transmission of "data", and (2) to include trans-

missions by wire, fiber, radio, light, or other visual or electromagnetic means, in addition to electricity.

Expand the definition of the term "rural area" (as that term is used for purposes of telephone cooperative financing) to include areas not within the boundaries of cities, villages, or boroughs with populations of more than 2,500 inhabitants, instead of the present limit of 1,500.

Make a number of technical changes to the portion of the Act that establishes and governs the operations of the Rural Telephone Bank to improve the performance of the Rural Telephone Bank and make this portion of the Act easier to administer. (Reported June 29, 1984.)

S. 1529 (Dairy and Tobacco Adjustment Act of 1983)

As reported by the Committees, the bill would—

Milk price support.—Establish the level of price support for milk at \$13.10 per hundredweight for the period beginning with the date of enactment and ending September 30, 1983.

Establish the level of price support for milk at \$12.60 per hundredweight for the period beginning October 1, 1983, and ending September 30, 1985, except that—

(1) if, on January 1, 1985, the Secretary of Agriculture estimates that Commodity Credit Corporation purchases for the next year will exceed 6 billion pounds milk equivalent, the Secretary is required to reduce the support price by 50 cents per hundredweight; and

(2) if, on July 1, 1985, the Secretary estimates that CCC purchases for the next year will exceed 5 billion pounds milk equivalent, the Secretary is required to reduce the support price of milk in effect on that date by 50 cents per hundredweight; or

(3) if, on July 1, 1985, the Secretary estimates that CCC purchases for the next year will be 5 billion pounds or less, and determines it is necessary to raise the support price in order to assure an adequate supply of milk to meet current needs, the Secretary is required to increase the support price by not less than 50 cents per hundredweight.

Provide that the price of milk be supported through the purchase of milk and milk products.

Milk price reduction.—Require the Secretary to provide for a 50-cent per hundredweight reduction in the price received by producers for all milk marketed commercially during the period beginning with the date of enactment and ending December 31, 1984, with the funds generated by this reduction to be remitted to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Require proceeds from the milk price reduction to be credited by CCC to the Dairy Stabilization Settlement Fund for use in making diversion payments to producers.

Diversion program.—Beginning no later than October 1, 1983, require the Secretary to implement a paid diversion program that would terminate on December 31, 1984, in which any producer may participate by entering into a contract with the Secretary to reduce milk production by an amount specified by the producer, ranging between 5 percent and 30 percent of the producer's base period pro-

duction. The payment rate to producers for milk production reduced below the base period production would be \$10 per hundredweight.

Dairy promotion program.—Establish a national program to finance dairy product promotion and research, and dairy nutrition education. The program would be financed by a mandatory nonrefundable 15-cent per hundredweight assessment on producers for all milk marketed for commercial use, with credit of up to 10 cents per hundredweight given to producers or cooperatives for contributions to qualified State or regional dairy product promotion or nutrition education programs.

Establish a National Dairy Promotion and Research Board composed of not less than 36 producer members, appointed by the Secretary from producer nominations, to administer the program and oversee the expenditure of funds.

Make continuation of the dairy promotion program beyond September 30, 1985, contingent on approval of the order by at least one-half of the producers voting in a referendum to be conducted within the 60-day period preceding September 30, 1985. If the order is not approved by a majority of the producers, the program is to be discontinued within 6 months after the referendum.

Reports.—Require that the following reports be prepared and submitted to the House and Senate agriculture committees:

(1) By December 31, 1984, a report on recommended changes in the parity formula for milk to make it more consistent with modern production methods.

(2) By July 1 of each year, an annual report on activities carried out under the promotion order and an accounting of all funds received and disbursed.

(3) By April 15, 1985, a report on the effectiveness of the paid diversion program.

(4) By July 1, 1985, a report on the impact of applying nationally standards similar to the California standards for fluid milk as those standards relates to consumption trends, consumer prices, enforcement of minimum standards, uniformity of product quality, lower CCC purchases, multiple component pricing of producer milk, and nutritional augmentation.

Cotton.—To assure that the Secretary of Agriculture has an adequate supply of upland cotton to carry out the 1983 payment-in-kind (PIK) program for upland cotton, require the Secretary to solicit bids for the sale to the CCC, without limitation, of cotton pledged by producers as security for nonrecourse loans under the support program for cotton. Until sufficient cotton is acquired to carry out the 1983 program, or during a reasonable bidding period of not less than 2 weeks, the Secretary cannot reject any bid submitted by a cotton producer unless the bid exceeds the highest bid amount accepted by the Secretary under the same bidding procedures for feed grains. The bill would also require the Secretary to give any producer who has previously submitted a bid the opportunity to withdraw such bid if the producer agrees to submit another bid under the terms of this section of the bill.

Tobacco.—Make a number of changes in the price support and the acreage allotment and marketing quota program for certain kinds of tobacco as follows:

(1) Freeze the price support level for the 1983 and 1984 crops of Flue-cured tobacco at the 1982 support level.

(2) Freeze the price support level for the 1985 crop of Flue-cured tobacco at the 1982 support level, unless costs increase more than 5 percent, in which case the price support level for the 1985 crop would be determined under the current provisions of law.

(3) Freeze the price support level for the 1983 crop of Burley tobacco at the 1982 support level (in conformity with the freeze for Flue-cured tobacco).

(4) Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, for the 1984 and 1985 crops of Burley tobacco, to establish price support levels for each crop at levels that will not narrow the normal price support differential between Flue-cured and Burley tobacco.

(5) Delete the so-called "double assessment" that requires each owner and operator of a farm who lease their Flue-cured tobacco allotment or quota to contribute to the no net cost tobacco fund.

(6) Eliminate lease and transfer of Flue-cured tobacco allotment and quota from the farm to which it is assigned beginning with the 1987 crop, except that lease and transfer would be permitted until 1990 for quota of 3,000 pounds or less. During the interim period, lease and transfer would be permitted only if both parties to the lease file a copy of the lease and a written statement with the county committee where the farms are located certifying that none of the consideration for the lease has been or will be paid to the lessor, either directly or indirectly in any form, prior to the marketing of the tobacco produced under the lease.

(7) Beginning January 1, 1986, require forfeiture of any Flue-cured allotment or quota assigned to any farm on which Flue-cured tobacco has not been planted or considered planted during at least 2 years out of the most recent 3-year period. Forfeited allotment or quota would be reallocated by the county committee for use by active Flue-cured tobacco producers in the county involved.

(8) Reduce the amount of Burley tobacco that may be leased and transferred to any farm from 30,000 pounds to 15,000 pounds.

(9) Extend from December 1, 1983, to December 1, 1984, the date by which nonfarming entities must sell their Flue-cured and Burley tobacco quotas, and make it clear that the mandatory sale provision does not apply to those farms where the land is being used for agricultural purposes.

(10) Increase from 5 percent to 15 percent the downward adjustment the Secretary may make in the quota for Burley tobacco when the Secretary determines that such an adjustment is desirable for the purpose of effecting an orderly reduction of supplies.

(11) Require the Secretary—whenever a freeze or a downward adjustment of more than 35 percent is made in the price support level for Burley tobacco or the CCC stocks of Burley tobacco are in excess of 20 percent of the basic quota for Burley tobacco—to review, in accordance with section 22 of the Agri-

cultural Adjustment Act, the effects of imports by Burley tobacco or the domestic price support program, and, where appropriate, recommend to the President a section 22 investigation. (Reported June 23, 1983. Most of the provisions of this bill were subsequently included in Public Law 98-180).

S. 1754

The bill would—

Require the Secretary of Agriculture, within 180 days after enactment, to convey certain lands within the Sabine National Forest in Texas to the Sabine River Authority of Texas. The lands to be conveyed are in or adjacent to the Toledo Bend Reservoir, which is located in Louisiana and Texas, and consist of (1) approximately 31,000 acres of land inundated by the reservoir, (2) an 11-acre recreational site, and (3) approximately 107 acres of land in the flood plain that would no longer be immediately adjacent to land owned by the United States in the Sabine National Forest after conveyance of the other lands involved.

Provide that, in exchange for the conveyance of the lands by the United States, the Sabine River Authority of Texas must (1) convey to the United States approximately 586 acres of land in the flood plain that lie on the shoreline of the Toledo Bend Reservoir and are immediately adjacent to national forest lands and (2) deposit with the Secretary \$650,000. The conveyance of the lands by the United States would not include the subsurface rights, and the United States would retain a reversionary interest with respect to the inundated lands so that if such lands ever ceased to be used for reservoir purposes, they would revert to the United States and would resume their status as National Forest System lands.

Upon completion of the conveyances, exempt the Sabine River Authority of Texas and the Sabine River Authority of Louisiana from the Federal land-use fees and administration charges referred to in the project license issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for the Toledo Bend project. (Reported September 20, 1984. The provisions of this bill were subsequently included, with some modifications, in Public Law 98-571).

S. 2256

The bill would—

Amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act to broaden the current exemption from Federal inspection for restaurants to include the operations of restaurant central kitchens. To qualify for the exemption, a restaurant central kitchen must prepare food products that are ready to eat when they leave the restaurant central kitchen and are served to customers at restaurants operate by the same person owning or operating the restaurant central kitchen.

Continue to subject restaurant central kitchens to certain record keeping requirements of the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act to provide the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to enter restaurant central kitchens and inspect facilities, inventory, and records. Also provide the Secretary the authority to impose Federal inspection requirements for a restaurant central kitchen if the Secretary determines that sanitary

conditions or processing procedures of the facility are causing products to be adulterated. (Reported September 18, 1984. The provisions of this bill were subsequently included in Public Law 98-487).

S. 2722 (National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Programs Reauthorization Act of 1984)

The bill would—

Extend through fiscal year 1986 five expiring programs authorized in the National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966: the summer food service program for children, the commodity distribution program, State administrative expenses, the special supplemental food program for women, infants, and children (WIC), and the nutrition education and training program. All five of these programs were scheduled to expire on September 30, 1984. (Reported May 25, 1984. Funding to carry out these programs was subsequently included in the continuing resolution, Public Law 98-473).

S. 2805

The bill would—

Designate 11 areas (totaling approximately 55,984 acres) in the national forests in the State of Virginia as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Contain "release/sufficiency" language similar to that in the Wisconsin Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-321).

Designate 4 areas (totaling approximately 25,075 acres) in the national forests in the State of Virginia as wilderness study areas. Until Congress determines otherwise, the Secretary of Agriculture would have to manage the wilderness study areas to preserve their presently existing wilderness characteristics. (Reported September 18, 1984. The provisions of the bill were subsequently included in Public Law 98-586).

H.R. 3903

As reported by the Committee, the bill would—

Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a voluntary cooperative salinity control program in the Colorado River Basin to improve onfarm water management and reduce watershed erosion on both non-Federal lands and lands under the control of the Department of Agriculture. Under the program, the Secretary would provide technical and cost-sharing assistance to individual or groups of local landowners to carry out conservation measures to accomplish the objectives of the program.

Authorize any necessary annual appropriations and direct the Secretary to report to Congress by January 1, 1988, and at 5-year intervals thereafter on any program carried out under the bill. (Reported May 24, 1984. The provisions of this bill were subsequently included in Public Law 98-569).

F. Resolutions Agreed To

S. Res. 95

To express the sense of the Senate that the President should initiate negotiations on a new long-term agreement on agricultural

trade with the Soviet Union. (Reported with amendments by the Finance Committee May 17, 1983; agreed to May 25, 1983.)

S. Res. 165

Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 2733. (Reported and referred to the Committee on the Budget June 23, 1983; reported by the Committee on the Budget July 15, 1983; agreed to July 27, 1983.)

S. Res. 166

Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 1529. (Reported and referred to the Committee on the Budget June 23, 1983; reported by the Committee on the Budget July 15, 1983; agreed to October 5, 1983.)

S. Res. 233

To express the sense of the Senate concerning the adverse effect on United States agricultural exports of proposals to modify the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Community. (Reported by the Foreign Relations Committee October 25, 1983; agreed to October 28, 1983.)

S. Res. 287

Establishing a task force on agricultural credit. (Reported April 25, 1984; agreed to May 2, 1984.)

S. Res. 445

Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 5076. (Reported and referred to the Committee on the Budget September 18, 1984; reported by the Committee on the Budget September 27, 1984; agreed to October 2, 1984.)

S. Res. 446

Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 5221. (Reported and referred to the Committee on the Budget September 18, 1984; reported by the Committee on the Budget September 27, 1984; agreed to September 28, 1984.)

V. NOMINATIONS ACTED ON

Amstutz, Daniel G.—Under Secretary of Agriculture for International Affairs and Commodity Programs; May 12, 1983, reported to Senate; May 16, 1983, confirmed by Senate.

Amstutz, Daniel G.—Member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation; July 28, 1983, reported to Senate; July 29, 1983, confirmed by Senate.

Davis, Robert R.—Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission; September 18, 1984, reported to Senate; September 28, 1984, confirmed by Senate.

Enns, Paul I.—Member of the Federal Farm Credit Board, Farm Credit Administration; July 28, 1983, reported to Senate; July 29, 1983, confirmed by Senate.

Ensley, Melvin A.—Member of the Federal Farm Credit Board, Farm Credit Administration; September 18, 1984, reported to Senate; September 28, 1984, confirmed by Senate.

Franke, John J., Jr.—Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; March 9, 1983, reported to Senate; March 11, 1983, confirmed by Senate.

Harvey, Crete B.—Member of the Federal; Farm Credit Board, Farm Credit Administration; September 18, 1984, reported to Senate; September 28, 1984, confirmed by Senate.

Kyser, Joseph Alison.—Member of the Federal Farm Credit Board, Farm Credit Administration; July 28, 1983, reported to Senate; July 29, 1983, confirmed by Senate.

Oliver, Daniel—General Counsel of the Department of Agriculture; November 10, 1983, reported to Senate; November 15, 1983, confirmed by Senate.

Phillips, Susan Meredith—Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission; November 10, 1983, reported to Senate; November 15, 1983, confirmed by Senate.

Seale, William E.—Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission; November 10, 1983, reported to Senate; November 15, 1983, confirmed by Senate.

